DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 093 396 JC 740 209

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TITLE	1974-79 Enrollment and ADA Projections.
INSTITUTION	Los Angeles Community Coll. District, Calif. Div. of Educational Planning and Development.
REPORT NO	RR-74-05
PUB DATE	May 74
NOTE	65p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$3.15 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	Adult Students; *Attendance Patterns; *College Attendance; *Community Colleges; Data Analysis; *Enrollment Projections; Post Secondary Education; Predictor Variables; *Student Characteristics; Tables (Data); Technical Reports
IDENTIFIERS	*Los Angeles Community College District

ABSTRACT

This document provides enrollment and Average Daily Attendance (ADA) projections for the district and for each college within the district for the next five years. Enrollment data are divided into day and evening components; ADA data are divided into Defined Adult and Other-Than-Defined-Adult components. District enrollment is projected to total 127,050 in fall 1978--an increase of 17.2% over the actual fall 1973 enrollment. Fall 1978 Average Daily Attendance is projected to rise to 80,665--a 14.8% increase over fall 1973. The increases in enrollment and ADA will result partly from large increases in enrollment and attendance of adult students, particularly students over age 25. Since there will be a simultaneous decrease in the number of students under 21, the student body served in 1978 will be significantly older than at present. As a result, progressively less district effort may be devoted to transfer curricula and progressively more effort to vocational courses and to courses taken largely for personal enrichment. The projected declines of younger students are related to local demographic trends, such as the out-migration of elementary and high school students. (Author/DB)

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LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

1974-79 ENROLLMENT AND ADA PROJECTIONS

Research Report 74-05

May 1974

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DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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JC 740 209

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank the colleges for providing an independent projection in order to help validate this study. Also, thanks are extended to the staff of the Office of Educational Research and Analysis for assistance in all aspects of the enrollment and A.D.A. Projections: Arthur Cherdack, Robert Alworth, Lola Quan, Judee Freed, Joseph Feinblatt, Roy Eastwood, and Shirley Doss.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Abstract v

DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

Enrollment Projections 2

Population Factors 4

A New College 5

National Enrollment Trends 6

Computation of Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance 6

Average Daily Attendance Projections 8

Expected Accuracy of Projection 10

Assumptions 11

Approaches to Projecting Enrollments. 12

Techniques Used in This Study 13

COLLEGE PROJECTIONS

East Los Angeles College 18

City College 22

Harbor College 26

North Valley College 30

Pierce College 34

Southwest College. 38

Trade-Tech College 42

Valley College 46

West Los Angeles College 50

Instructional Television 54

REFERENCES 58

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Total District Fall Enrollment 2
Total District ADA 8
Confidence Intervals for Districtwide Projections 10
Enrollment Ratios (1967-1969) 14
Enrollment Ratios (1967-1970) 15
East Los Angeles College Enrollment 18
East Los Angeles College Total Average Daily Attendance 20
City College Enrollment 22
City College Total Average Daily Attendance 24
Harbor College Enrollment 26
Harbor College Total Average Daily Attendance 28
North Valley College Enrollment 30
North Valley College Total Average Daily Attendance 32
Pierce College Enrollment 34
Pierce College Total Average Daily Attendance 36
Southwest College Enrollment 38
Southwest College Total Average Daily Attendance 40
Trade-Tech College Enrollment 42
Trade-Tech College Total Average Daily Attendance 44
Valley College Enrollment 46
Valley College Total Average Daily Attendance 48
West Los Angeles College Enrollment 50
West Los Angeles College Total Average Daily Attendance 52
Instructional Television Enrollment 54
Instructional Television Total Average Daily Attendance 56

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Enrollment - District Total 3

Average Daily Attendance - District Total 9

East Los Angeles College Enrollment 19

East Los Angeles College Average Daily Attendance 21

City College Enrollment 23

City College Average Daily Attendance 25

Harbor College Enrollment 27

Harbor College Average Daily Attendance 29

North Valley College Enrollment 31

North Valley College Average Daily Attendance 33

Pierce College Enrollment 35

Pierce College Average Daily Attendance 37

Southwest College Enrollment 39

Southwest College Average Daily Attendance 41

Trade-Tech College Enrollment 43

Trade-Tech College Average Daily Attendance 45

Valley College Enrollment 47

Valley College Average Daily Attendance 49

West Los Angeles College Enrollment 51

West Los Angeles College Average Daily Attendance 53

Instructional Television Enrollment 55

Instructional Television Average Daily Attendance 57

ABSTRACT

This document provides enrollment and Average Daily Attendance (ADA) projections for the District and for each college within the District for the next five years. Enrollment data are divided into day and evening components; ADA data are divided into Defined Adult and Other-Than-Defined Adult components.

District enrollment is projected to total 127,050 in Fall 1978--an increase of 17.2% over the actual Fall 1973 enrollment of 108,395. Fall 1978 Average Daily Attendance is projected to rise to 80,665--a 14.8% increase over Fall 1973.

The increases in enrollment and ADA will result partly from large increases in enrollment and attendance of adult students, particularly students over age 25. Since there will be a simultaneous decrease in the number of students under 21, the student body served in 1978 will be significantly older than at present. As a result, progressively less District effort may be devoted to transfer curricula and progressively more effort to vocational courses and to courses taken largely for personal enrichment. The projected declines of younger students are related to local demographic trends such as the out-migration of elementary and high school students. Although national demographic trends such as the decline in the birth rate will eventually have an adverse effect on overall District enrollment, the current projections do not extend far enough into the future to illustrate this effect.

The accuracy of these projections is dependent upon a number of factors, including adequate staffing and construction at the West and North Valley campuses and the maintenance of the current student fee structure.

DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

DISTRICT PROJECTIONS

Enrollment Projections

Total District enrollment is projected to increase each year for the next five years. The actual Fall 1973 enrollment of 108,395 will gradually increase to 127,050 by 1978. However, while enrollment will increase, it will do so at a gradually slowing rate.

A fundamental change will take place in the average age of students during the next five years. The number of students under 21 will decline while the number of students 21 and over will experience a rapid increase.

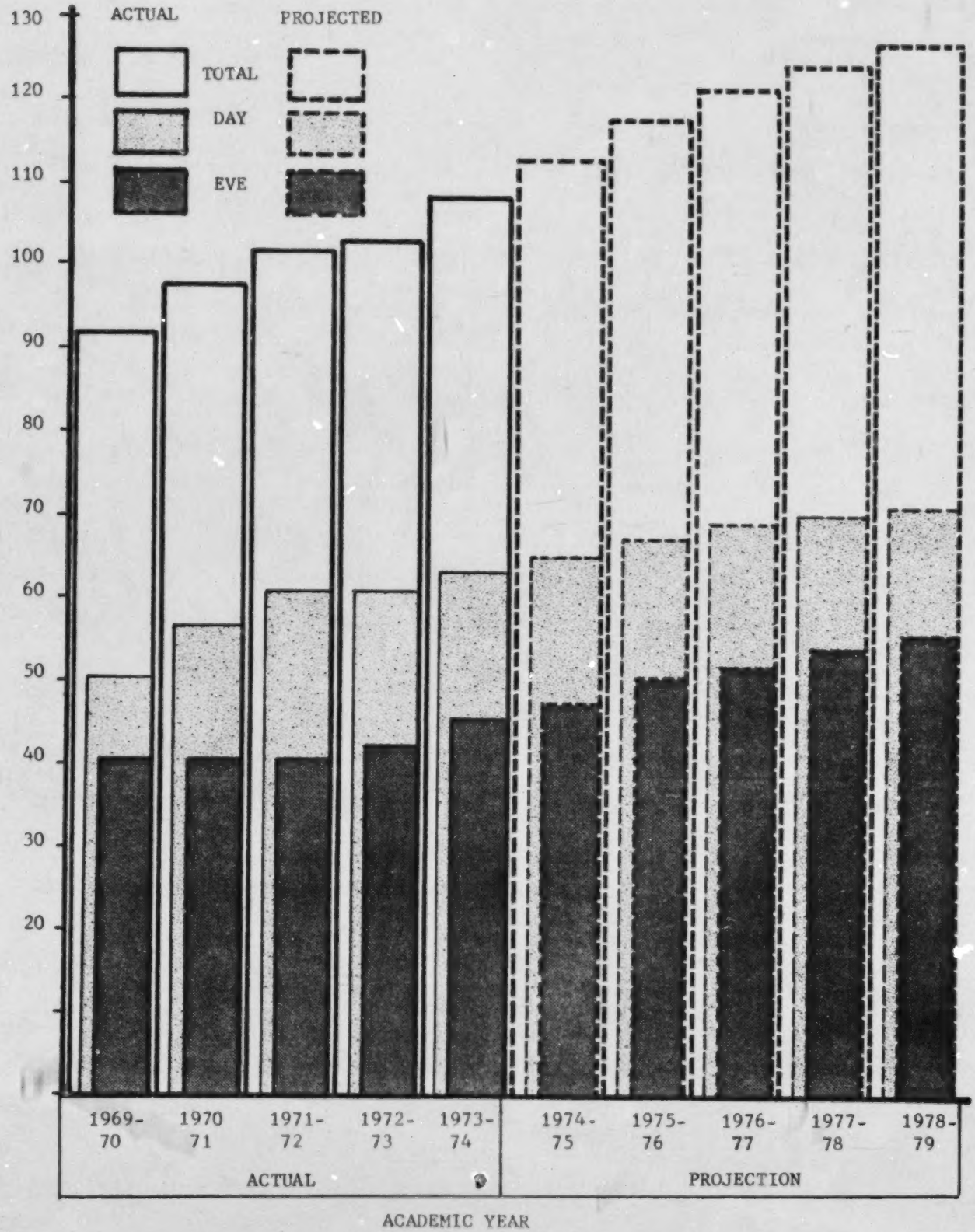
TABLE I

TOTAL DISTRICT FALL ENROLLMENT

	-----Day-----		--Evening---		--Total-----	
	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
Projected						
1978-79	71025	1.3	56025	3.1	127050	2.0
1977-78	70141	1.7	54363	3.7	124504	2.5
1976-77	68993	2.2	52420	4.0	121413	3.0
1975-76	67497	3.5	50380	6.3	117877	4.7
1974-75	65206	3.4	47383	4.5	112589	3.9
Actual						
1973-74	62541	3.0	45854	9.0	108395	5.5
1972-73	60724	-0.3	42054	3.0	102778	1.1
1971-72	60892	7.9	40816	1.8	101708	4.7
1970-71	56433	11.5	40743	-0.3	97176	6.2
1969-70	50595	7.1	40874	-0.2	91469	3.7

A number of corollary changes will result from the changing age composition of our student body: (a) the evening program will increase more rapidly than the day; (b) the average number of hours per student will drop; (c) the number of first-time students will decrease while the number of continuing students will increase; (d) female enrollment will increase at a faster rate than male enrollment since older females have historically attended in greater numbers than older males.

Enrollment
District Total



Population Factors

District enrollment has historically been related to the size of the general population. Population in turn is related to factors such as birth rate and migration. The rapid population growth of the 1960's was sustained in part by the post-war baby boom. However, the birth rate began to decline in the early 1960's and has continued to do so since that time. Since an average of approximately 20 years elapse between a child's birth and his or her projected entry into our District colleges, the effect of the decline in birth rate in the early 1960's will not begin to be evident until after approximately 1982. Thus the effect of the declining birth rate is not revealed in the current enrollment projections, which extend only through 1979.

In five-year projections the importance of birth rate is overshadowed by that of migration. Although the District benefited from rapid in-migration from the late 1940's to the mid 1960's, the District now seems to be experiencing net out-migration. State and County agencies involved in population studies disagree on the question of whether or not the total population of Los Angeles County is declining.[1] However, there seems to be little doubt that the population of elementary and high school age youth is declining due to out-migration. Enrollment in the County has declined an average of 2% between first and second grade for virtually every year since 1965.[2] This phenomenon is reflected in the grade progression ratios for almost all grades through high school. Thus the number of students aged 18 through 21 that are available to attend college has gradually been shrinking during the last several years.

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[1]The Regional Planning Commission. Quarterly Bulletin, No. 119. (Los Angeles: County of Los Angeles, 1973).

[2]Los Angeles County Schools Board of Education. Education Update. (Los Angeles County Schools Board of Education, 1974).

Out-migration does not seem to have adversely affected the enrollment of students over age 25. On the contrary, the enrollment of these students has been increasing very rapidly in recent years. It may be that the District is receiving a new influx of persons in the over-25 age category. However, it is more likely that the rate of attendance for this category is increasing. That is, out of the available population, more are attending college than did so previously. In these projections it has been assumed that the rate of attendance of students aged 25 and over will continue to increase, though at a decelerating rate.

A New College

A significant contributor to enrollment growth starting in Spring 1975 is the new college in the northern San Fernando Valley. Approximately 1600 students are expected to enroll in 1975-76 who would not have otherwise attended any of our colleges. If it were not for the construction of the new college, District enrollment could be static by 1978-79 while Average Daily Attendance could actually decline. Moreover, current enrollment patterns within the District demonstrate that the greatest concentration of attendance is found within a three-mile radius of existing campuses. This concentration averages between 3% and 4% of the total population. Beyond this three-mile radius, enrollment declines steadily. Distance, therefore, appears to be a primary indicator of attendance. An analysis of the North Central and East San Fernando Valley indicated that only 1.9% of the area population were in attendance. The insertion of a new campus into this area is expected to attract a significant number of students who would not otherwise have attended any of our colleges. A total of 4,287 students are expected at the new North Valley campus by 1978-79.

National Enrollment Trends

Total District enrollment is expected to increase 17.2% in the next five years. Projected national increases for two- and four-year institutions for the same period are, respectively, 36.7% and 14.7%.[3]

Several agencies have projected declines in college enrollment during the 1980's.[4] These declines will be far more severe for the four-year colleges than for the two-year colleges because the four-year colleges have a higher percentage of students aged 18 - 21--precisely the group that is expected to decline sharply during the 1980's. The number of persons aged 18 - 21 is expected to be 23% lower in 1991 that in 1980. In fact, the number of persons aged 18 - 21 will be no greater in 1991 than it was in 1965. The Los Angeles Community Colleges, with a low percentage of students aged 18 - 21 (34%) will be less severely affected by enrollment declines during the 1980's. If the national birth rate continues its present sharp decline, community colleges will be faced with a greatly reduced source population for all age groups by the end of the century.

Computation of Enrollment and Average Daily Attendance

In order to predict future events one should have an adequate awareness of the present. Thus the largest amount of time in a projection study is spent gathering information about the present. The most obvious point of departure for an enrollment and ADA projection is a count of the current student population. However, at least three separate ways of counting students currently exist. First, and most common, one may determine the number of people who have registered in at least one class on a certain date. Second, one may multiply class enrollments by the number of hours per week for which the classes meet to determine total "weekly student contact hours" (WSCH). WSCH may then be divided by 15 to determine "full-time equivalent" (FTE) enrollment.

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[3]Kenneth A. Simon and Martin M. Frankel. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1981-82. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 26, 28.

[4]Lyman A. Glenny, "The 60's in Reverse." The Research Reporter. (Berkeley: The Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, 1973), p. 1-2.

Third, and perhaps most difficult to understand, is the concept of "Average Daily Attendance" (ADA). ADA can be computed by either the "positive" or the "enrolled" method. In the positive method, total WSCH is divided by 525 (the WSCH per hypothetical full-time student). In the enrolled method, WSCH are multiplied by a mathematical factor (usually around 0.8) and then divided by a constant (either 15 or 30, depending on the period of time for which ADA is being calculated) to compute ADA. The ADA noted in this publication is for an entire year.

ADA is of prime importance to enrollment projections since income is directly related to the number of ADA generated. However, ADA comparisons have not been a useful measure of year-to-year changes in student attendance since the method of computing ADA has fluctuated and continues to change. Several years ago all ADA was computed by the positive method. Then for several years ADA was computed in terms of the enrolled method but the mathematical factor by which hours were multiplied changed slightly every year. Then, in 1970-71, evening ADA was again computed by the positive method. In 1973-74, evening ADA was returned to the enrolled method of counting for the Spring semester, while in 1974-75 the enrolled method of counting will be used for both semesters.

Despite the difficulties noted above ADA must still be projected since income is directly dependent upon it. The amount of income received varies depending upon the year and the type of ADA. "Defined Adult" (DA) ADA refers to students 21 years of age and older taking less than 10 hours of class per week. "Other-Than-Defined Adult" (OTA) ADA refers to all other ADA. For 1974-75 the Los Angeles Community College District will receive a total of $1,242 for each new DA--$1,117 from local property tax and $125 from state apportionment. The District will receive a total of $1,218 for each new OTA--$138 from local property tax and $1,080 from state apportionment.

Average Daily Attendance Projections

Average Daily Attendance (ADA) is expected to grow at a slower rate than enrollment during the next five years. The 1973-74 ADA total of 70,244 will grow to 80,665 by 1978-79. ADA is expected to increase at a slower rate than enrollment due to the increasing proportion of older students taking fewer class hours.

TABLE II

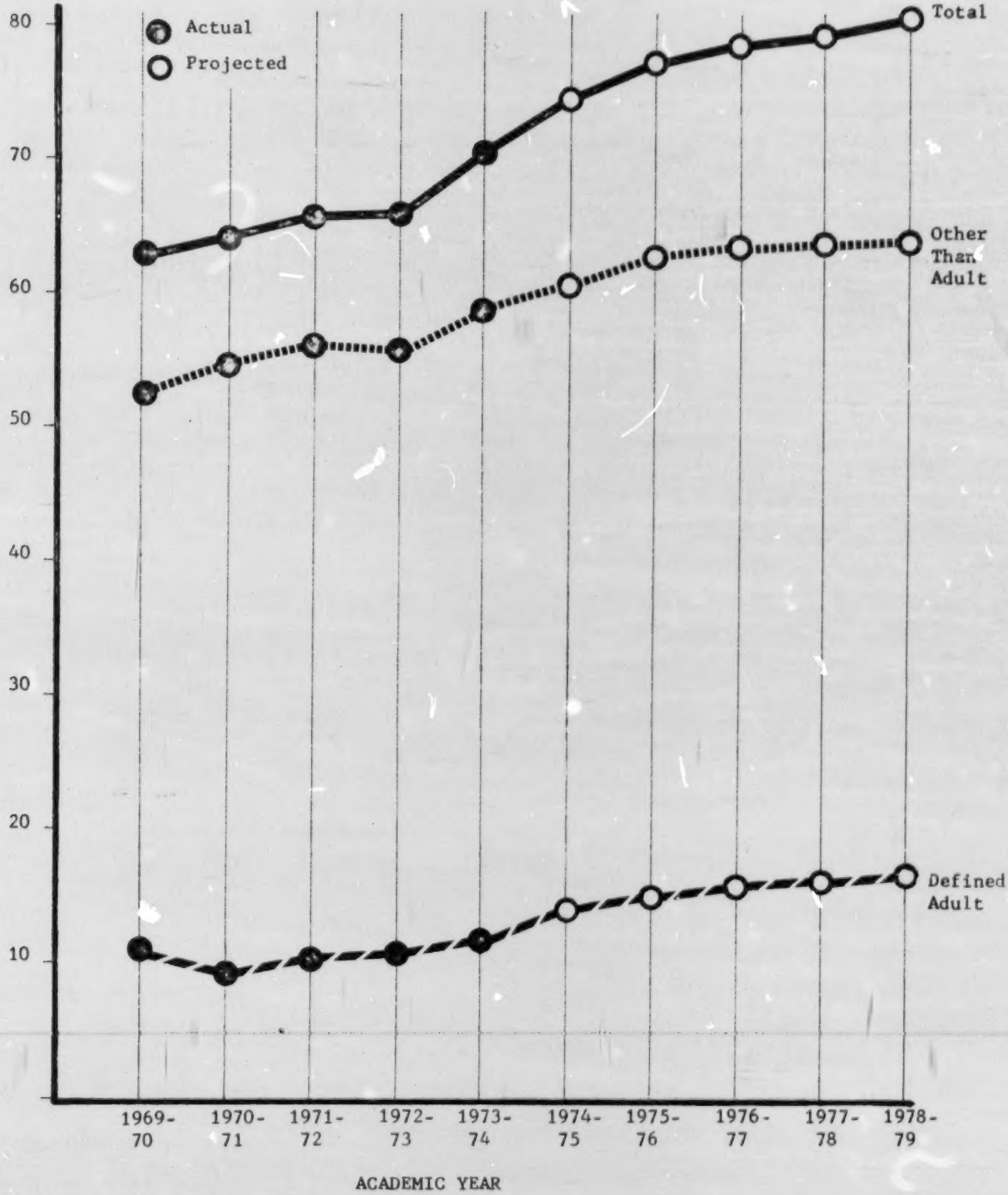
TOTAL DISTRICT ADA

	Year Total					
	OTA	%Chg.	DA	%Chg.	Total	%Chg.
Projected						
1978-79	64332	0.7	16333	3.5	80665	1.2
1977-78	63892	1.0	15788	2.8	79680	1.4
1976-77	63260	1.3	15352	4.8	78612	2.0
1975-76	62443	3.1	14643	6.8	77086	3.8
1974-75	60545	3.3	13707	17.4	74252	5.7
Actual						
1973-74	58574	5.4	11670	12.5	70244	6.5
1972-73	55575	-0.2	10369	2.8	65944	0.2
1971-72	55709	2.1	10089	8.8	65798	3.1
1970-71	54550	4.1	9270	-14.6	63820	0.9
1969-70	52399		10858		63257	

As a result of the methodological fluctuations discussed earlier, changes in ADA are thus not directly related to changes in enrollment, contact hours, or full-time-equivalent students. For example, the ADA projections show a 5.7% increase between 1973-74 and 1974-75, while enrollment and FTE show increases of 3.9% and 2.6%, respectively. (If the method of computing ADA remained the same, ADA and FTE would show the same percentage change.)

Average Daily Attendance

District Total



Expected Accuracy of Projection

The methods used for the present projections resulted from a combination of techniques and judgements, each of which was ascertained to be the most accurate predictor of future enrollment that was available. Many elements in the projections depend upon administrative decisions which may or may not be made. Thus, the projections become statements about the "probable" future, a future that is less and less certain to the degree that it is distant from the present.

Table III illustrates the expected accuracy for total District projections for the next five academic years. For 1974-75, it is estimated that actual District total enrollment and ADA have a 50% chance of being within ±1.5% of the projections given, and a 90% chance of being within ±3.0%. The confidence intervals for individual colleges are generally wider than those for the District totals, since smaller figures are more severely affected by possible future fluctuations.

TABLE III
Confidence Intervals for Districtwide Projections

Academic Year	50% Probability	90% Probability
1974-75	± 1.5%	± 3.0%
1975-76	± 2.5	± 5.0
1976-77	± 3.5	± 7.0
1977-78	± 5.0	±10.0
1978-79	± 6.5	±13.0

Assumptions

All enrollment projection methods depend upon a stable relationship between the past and the future.[5] Thus, the following assumptions of "stable environment" are made in reference to the current projections:

1. There will be no major changes in District academic or admissions requirements during the period covered.
2. Interdistrict permit zones will remain unchanged.
3. Facilities and staff will be provided to meet the needs of the projected student body.
4. Tuition and fees will not change markedly. The current projections have taken into account the elimination of adult fees for Fall 1974 but have not attempted to deal with proposals to institute mandatory fees.
5. Various financial benefits (loans, grants, etc.) will be available to students as they have been in the past.
6. There will be no major war or change in selective service requirements. If a draft were reimposed and college student deferments again granted, a significant increase in male enrollment would probably result.
7. There will not be a great change in rates of mortality or migration.
8. Economic conditions in the future will be similar to those of the past.

The fundamental weakness of enrollment projection methodology is evident in items 7 and 8 above. It is very unlikely the demographic, economic, and social trends of the past will continue to behave in the future exactly as they have in the past.[6]

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[5] L.J. Lins. Methodology of Enrollment Projections for Colleges and Universities. (Washington: American Association of Collegiate Registrars, 1960), p. 31-32.

[6] A.J. Jaffe. Handbook of Statistical Procedures for Long-Range Projections of Public School Enrollment. (Washington: Office of Education, 1969), p. 15.

Approaches to Projecting Enrollments

There are two basic approaches to extrapolating the trends of the past into the future. The first is time-series linear (or curvilinear) regression, sometimes referred to as curve-fitting.[7] The curve-fitting method consists of determining the functional relationship between years and enrollment, then continuing the curve into the future. The basic premise of this method is that data changes in the past can be represented by a mathematical formula that will allow extrapolation into the future. There are only two variables in the equation: time and enrollment. The curve-fitting method often loses much of its reliability when projected more than two years into the future. Unfortunately, there are times when it must be used since no data other than time and enrollment are available.

The second approach used for enrollment projections can be referred to as relational. In this approach, one or more additional variables are added to the variables of time and enrollment in order to relate long-term trends to known demographic changes. Statistical techniques used in this approach are referred to as "cohort survival," "ratio," and "correlational."[8]

The most difficult aspect of relational enrollment projection methods is the determination of whether or not the relationships established are significant. For example, the most popular statistical method, cohort-survival, assumes that first-grade students will become second-grade students the next year and that one can measure this relationship.[9]

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[7] Institute for Community/College Development. Demographic Planning Seminar. (Overland Park, Kansas: Johnson County Community College, 1973), pps. 1-8.

[8] L.J. Lins, Op. Cit., p. 18-19

[9] Charles Harwood. School Enrollment Projection Techniques. (Plainville, Connecticut: Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, 1970), p. 5-23

Relational methods have proven to be fairly reliable predictors of elementary and junior high enrollment if migration rates are relatively constant. Unfortunately, the method begins to break down at the senior high and college levels since personal attendance preference (rather than simply migration) enters into the model.

Thus, for senior high schools, colleges, and universities, enrollment for the future is "the product of demands for educational services by the student population mediated by the operations of the colleges."[10] Assuming methods of counting remain constant, one can predict a future collegiate enrollment if (a) the motivation for students to attend can be predicted, and (b) the college response to the needs of the students can be predicted. Judgements must be made about the future, especially regarding the implications of possible policy changes as they affect student motivation or the level of service.

The creation of a new college in this District will have a significant impact upon the level of service offered. This particular aspect of enrollment projections accounts for much of the error in predictions by federal and state agencies, who often do not seek to determine significant local policy changes. One cannot rely on the blind use of the techniques found in the literature to predict community college enrollment. The traditional approaches can be tried, but they must be tested against experience for reliability.

Techniques Used in This Study

Most projection techniques assume that a certain percentage of students in each grade will enter the next grade the following year. These enrollment techniques connect 10th, 11th, and 12th graders in a logical chain which ultimately determines the number of college freshmen.

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[10]Aiken Conner. Community Enrollment Projections. (Washington American Association of Junior Colleges, 1971), p. 1.

However, in the Los Angeles Community Colleges, relatively few freshmen were in the 12th grade the previous year. (The probable reason for this is the increasingly frequent pattern of "drop-outs" and "stop-outs" among younger college students.) We have determined that there has been considerable fluctuation in the number of 11th graders who progressed directly to the 12th grade, and in the number of 12th graders who progressed directly to freshman year. Consequently, instead of determining how many students "survive" from grade to grade, we have found it more profitable to determine a ratio between high school and college enrollment for the various student age groups. This method attempts to compensate for the effect of students dropping-ou and dropping-in. For example, it was determined from analysis of historical trends that a high school enrollment of a certain year was related to community college eighteen-year-old enrollment four years later, to college nineteen-year-old enrollment five years later, and so on.

The foregoing "ratio" methodology necessarily draws heavily upon enrollment data supplied by the college "feeder" high schools. For example, to project the number of eighteen-year-old college students for Fall 1974, one should: (1) obtain the eighteen year-old enrollments for the previous three years; (2) obtain the high school enrollments for the previous years; (3) correlate the two sets of enrollments to determine a basis for comparison; and (4) compute the ratio by dividing the college enrollment by the relevant high school enrollments. If, it were found that a particular year's high school enrollments were correlated with a college eighteen-year-old enrollment four years later, a series of ratios as shown below could be computed:

TABLE IV
ENROLLMENT RATIOS (1967-1969)

High School (Year) Enrollment	College (Year) Enrollment Aged 18	Ratio
(1967) 10,000	(1971) 150	.015
(1968) 11,429	(1972) 160	.014
(1969) 11,923	(1973) 155	.013

Next, a time series linear regression is plotted through each of the ratios to project the ratio for the fourth year. Finally, the actual high school enrollment for the fourth year is multiplied by the projected ratio to obtain the college eighteen-year-old enrollment for that year. The projection computation process appears below:

TABLE V
ENROLLMENT RATIOS (1967-1970)

High School (Year) Enrollment	College (Year) Enrollment Aged 18	Ratio
(1967) 10,000	(1971) 150	.015
(1968) 11,429	(1972) 160	.014
(1969) 11,923	(1973) 155	.013
(1970) 12,132	(1974) 146**	.012*

* Projected
** Computed (12,132 x .012)

In the past our District has enrolled a gradually changing percentage of a growing pool of high school students. Since there are limits to the ultimate possible percentage of high school students who can be enrolled, a logarithmic curve was employed to gradually reduce the rate of change in the high school-college ratio. As a result of the foregoing, changes in high school enrollment eventually become the prime determinant of change in college enrollment.

In this report, college data were obtained for Fall 1971 through Fall 1973. The enrollment was categorized by age, sex, class level, day/evening status, and full-time/part-time status.

In all, 192 different elements of enrollment were determined for each college per year. A feeder high school enrollment was also developed for each college and tested against actual enrollment changes to insure high correlation.

The ten largest contributing high schools were found to be a reliable population source. Rates of enrollment were developed and projected by the same time-series linear/logarithmic formula for five years. The relevant high school enrollment (which in some instances was projected from junior high and elementary enrollment trends) was multiplied by the appropriate rate to obtain the college enrollment for a particular age group for a particular year.

Since high school enrollment data were not available before 1967, it was only possible to use high school/college ratios for younger students. For older students, each individual age group was projected by means of the same time series linear/logarithmic regression, using only time and number of students as variables.

ADA could not be computed by itself since there have been numerous definitional changes which impede year-to-year comparability. It was determined that certain categories of ADA could be related to categories of enrollment. For example, the percentage change in day enrollment for part-time students twenty-one and over was closely related to the percentage change in day defined adults ADA. Thus, after enrollment was projected for all 192 categories, certain categories were added and related to categories of ADA.

COLLEGE PROJECTIONS

EAST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE

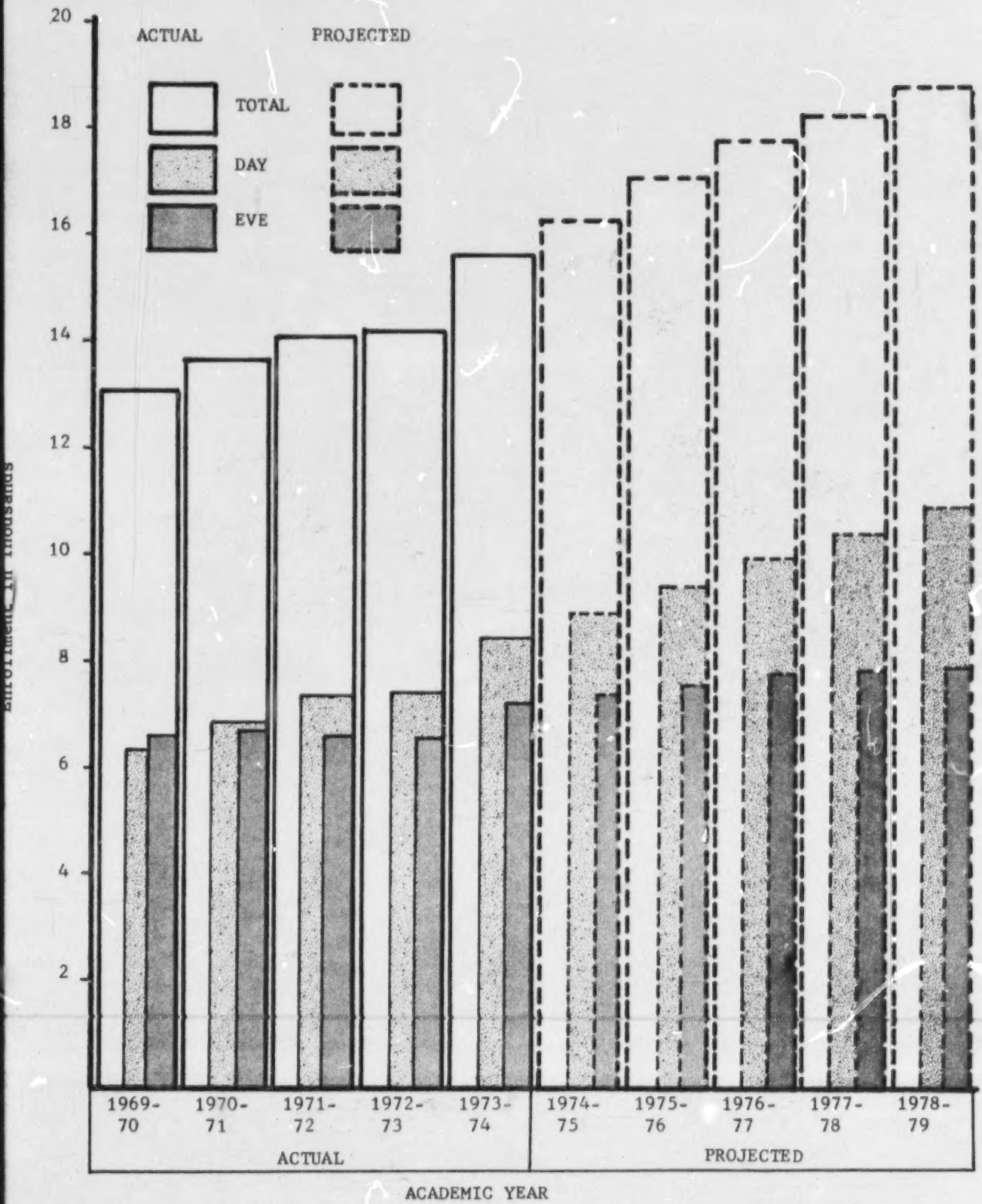
The enrollment at East Los Angeles College is projected to increase at a slowing rate during the next five years. It is estimated that the total 1978-79 enrollment will be 18,756--up 20% from the 1973-74 enrollment of 15,626. A noticeable change in the student body is projected at East due to especially large increases in day enrollment, enrollment of students 21 years and over, and female enrollment. East Los Angeles College differs from the District pattern by its projected growth in day rather than evening enrollment.

Table VI

East Los Angeles College Enrollment

	----Day----		---Evening--		----Total---	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	10924	4.3	7832	0.6	18756	2.7
1977-78	10471	4.7	7784	1.1	18255	3.1
1976-77	9999	5.5	7702	1.4	17701	3.7
1975-76	9474	6.2	7593	2.9	17067	4.7
1974-75	8919	5.9	7381	2.5	16300	4.3
Actual						
1973-74	8422	12.7	7204	8.8	15626	10.9
1972-73	7477	1.5	6620	-0.9	14094	0.4
1971-72	7362	7.2	6680	-0.8	14042	3.2
1970-71	6869	8.0	6737	1.3	13606	4.5
1969-70	6362	4.2	6652	-4.1	13014	-0.7

Enrollment
East Los Angeles College



EAST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE

TABLE VII

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

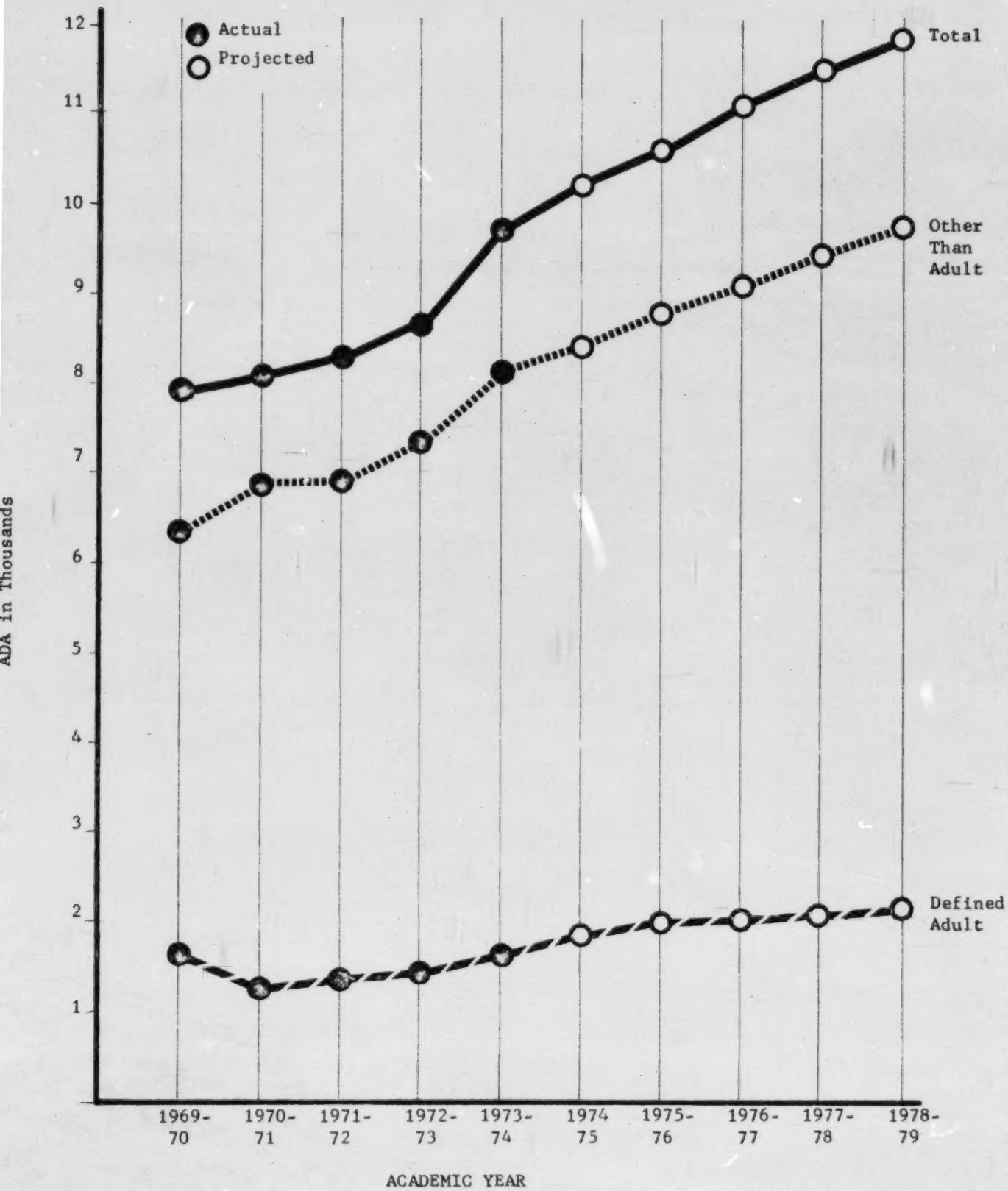
	* OTA		** DA		TOTAL	
Projections	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	9715	3.4	2076	1.9	11791	3.1
1977-78	9395	4.0	2037	2.1	11432	3.6
1976-77	9035	3.9	1996	3.2	11031	3.8
1975-76	8695	3.9	1935	5.9	10630	4.3
1974-75	8369	3.3	1828	13.5	10197	5.0
Actual						
1973-74	8100	11.0	1611	17.1	9711	11.9
1972-73	7299	5.5	1376	6.4	8675	5.6
1971-72	6919	1.3	1293	3.8	8212	1.7
1970-71	6832	8.1	1246	-22.1	8078	2.0
1969-70	6323		1600		7923	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles East College



CITY COLLEGE

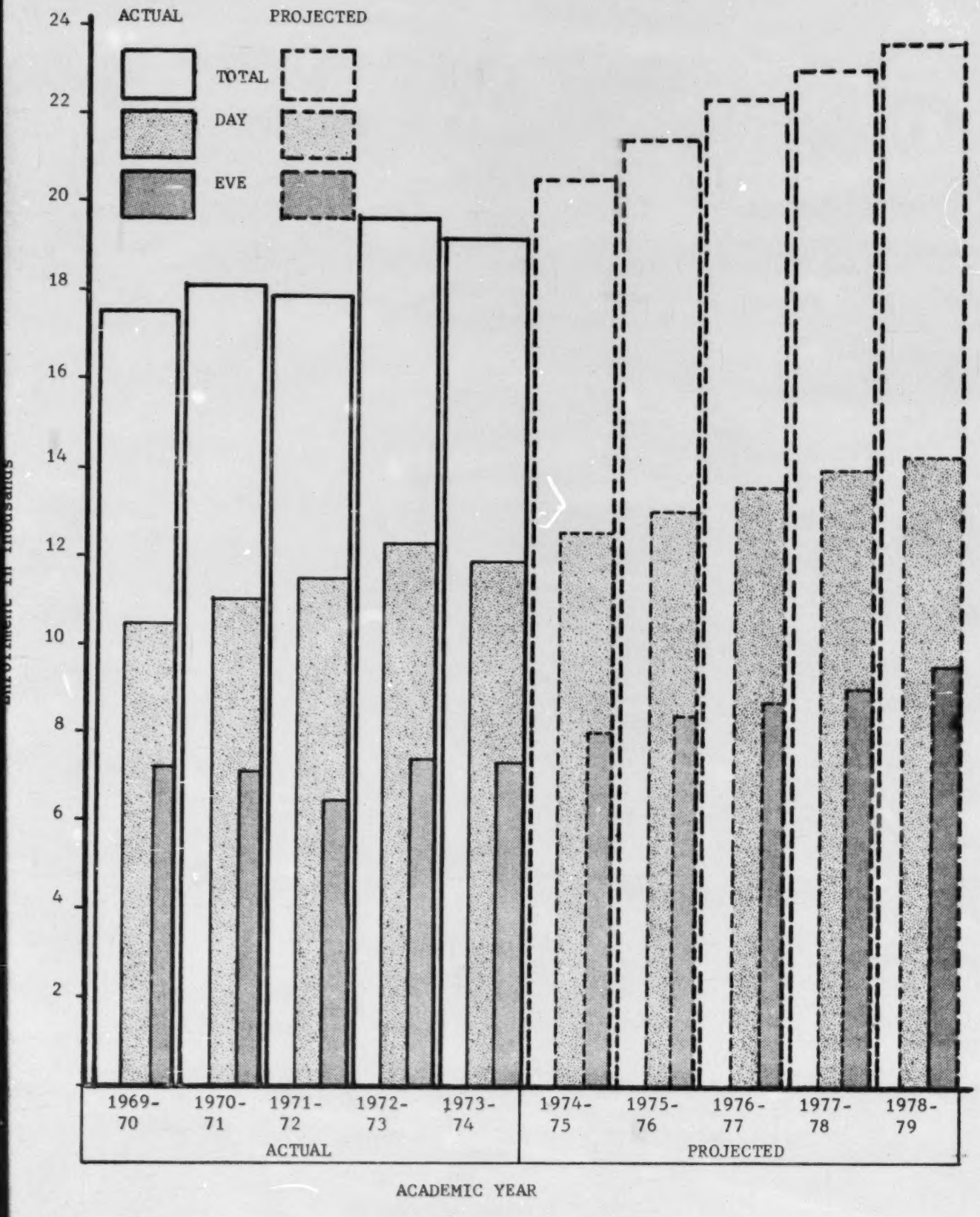
The 1978-79 enrollment for Los Angeles City College is projected to be 23,670, a 23.4% increase from the 1973-74 enrollment of 19,185. Trends of the various enrollment components will be consistent with the entire district, including increasing enrollment at a decelerating rate, a proportionately increasing evening enrollment, and an increase in students 21 years of age and over. The only notable difference in City College's enrollment projection as compared to the rest of the District is the greater increase of male relative to female students.

TABLE VIII

City College Enrollment

	----Day-------		--Evening-----		---Total-----	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	14222	2.2	9448	3.6	23670	2.8
1977-78	13911	2.7	9123	3.8	23034	3.2
1976-77	13541	3.5	8774	4.6	22315	3.9
1975-76	13080	3.9	8391	5.3	21471	4.4
1974-75	12592	6.3	7969	8.6	20561	7.2
Actual						
1973-74	11847	3.1	7338	.3	19185	2.2
1972-73	12226	6.3	7396	17.3	19622	10.2
1971-72	11497	4.2	6305	-10.3	17802	-1.5
1970-71	11038	6.9	7031	- 1.5	18069	3.5
1969-70	10323	-4.1	7140	-10.5	17463	-6.8

Enrollment
Los Angeles City College



LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE

TABLE IX

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

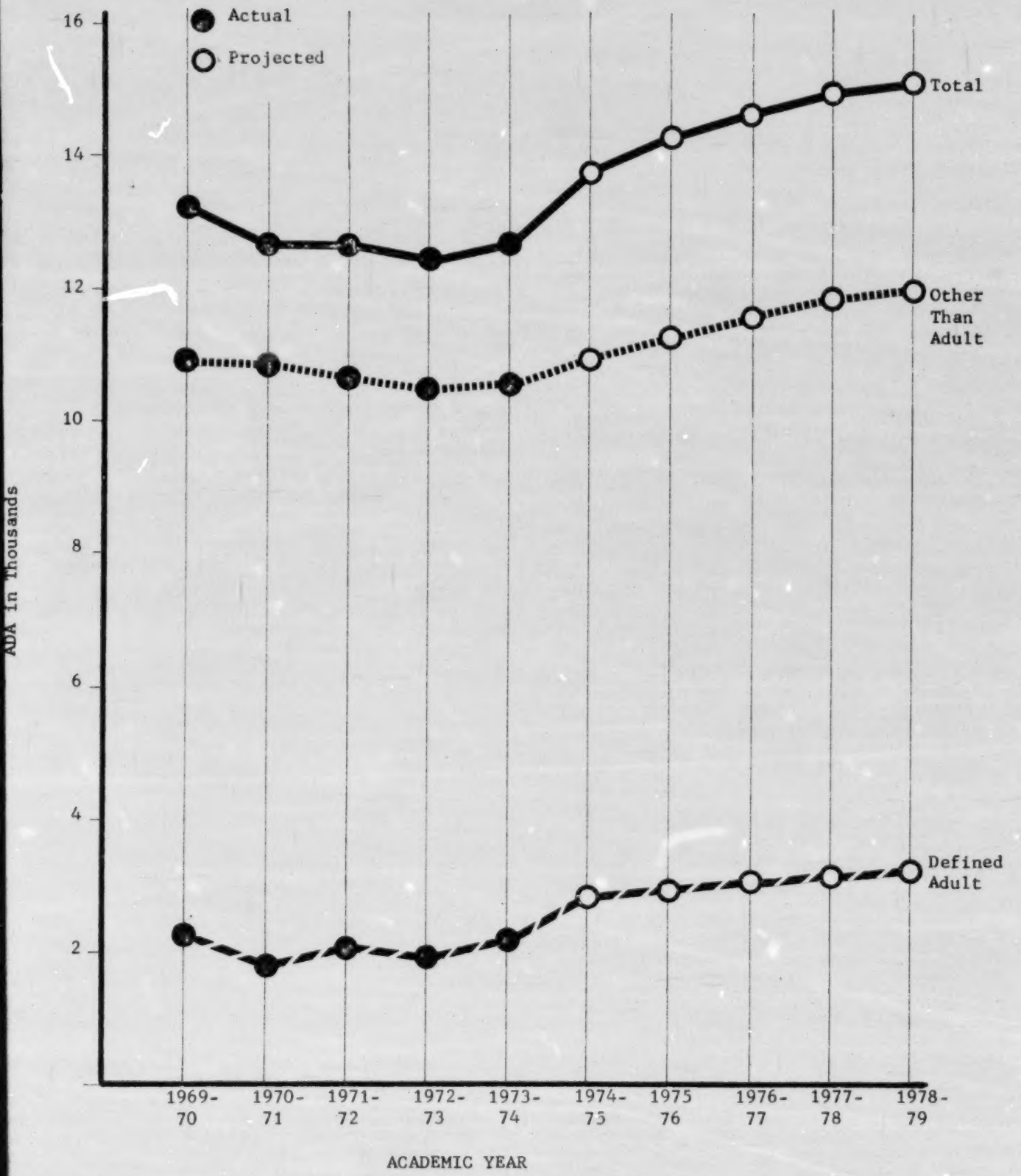
	*		**			
	-----OTA-----		-----DA-----		----TOTAL-----	
Projections	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	11946	1.2	3181	2.4	15127	1.5
1977-78	11801	1.9	3108	2.5	14909	2.0
1976-77	11587	2.3	3032	5.1	14619	2.9
1975-76	11329	3.4	2885	5.1	14214	3.8
1974-75	10953	4.3	2746	27.9	13699	8.3
Actual						
1973-74	10506	0.3	2147	11.4	12653	2.0
1972-73	10480	-1.3	1928	-5.1	12408	-1.9
1971-72	10614	-2.3	2032	12.3	12646	-0.2
1970-71	10864	-0.9	1809	-18.2	12673	-3.8
1969-70	10962		2212		13174	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles City College



HARBOR COLLEGE

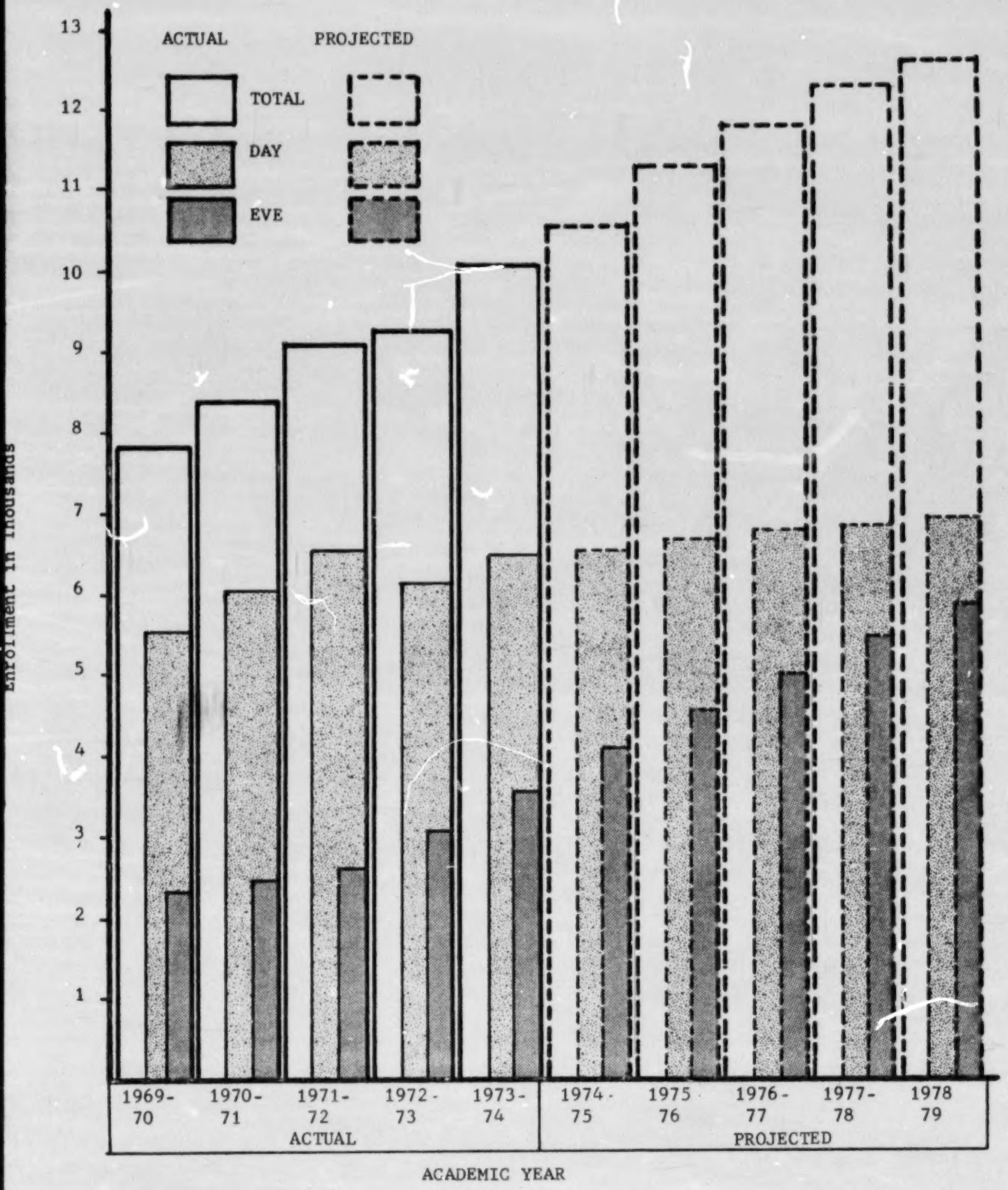
The enrollment at Los Angeles Harbor College is predicted to increase substantially, although at a declining rate. The 1973-74 enrollment of 10,050 is projected to increase 26.1% to a total of 12,672 by 1978-79. Trends in enrollment component groups will be in accord with those of the District as a whole.

TABLE X

Harbor College Enrollment

	-----Day------		---Evening------		---Total-----	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	6882	.7	5790	6.9	12672	3.4
1977-78	6834	.9	5417	8.1	12251	4.0
1976-77	6775	1.2	5009	9.5	11784	4.6
1975-76	6693	3.1	4576	11.6	11269	6.4
1974-75	6494	1.0	4100	13.3	10594	
Actual						
1973-74	6431	4.8	3619	17.7	10050	9.1
1972-73	6137	-5.6	3076	16.9	9213	0.9
1971-72	6499	8.0	2631	10.0	9130	8.6
1970-71	6016	9.3	2392	1.8	8408	7.1
1969-70	5502	8.3	2350	-2.7	7852	4.8

Enrollment
Los Angeles Harbor College



HARBOR COLLEGE

TABLE XI

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

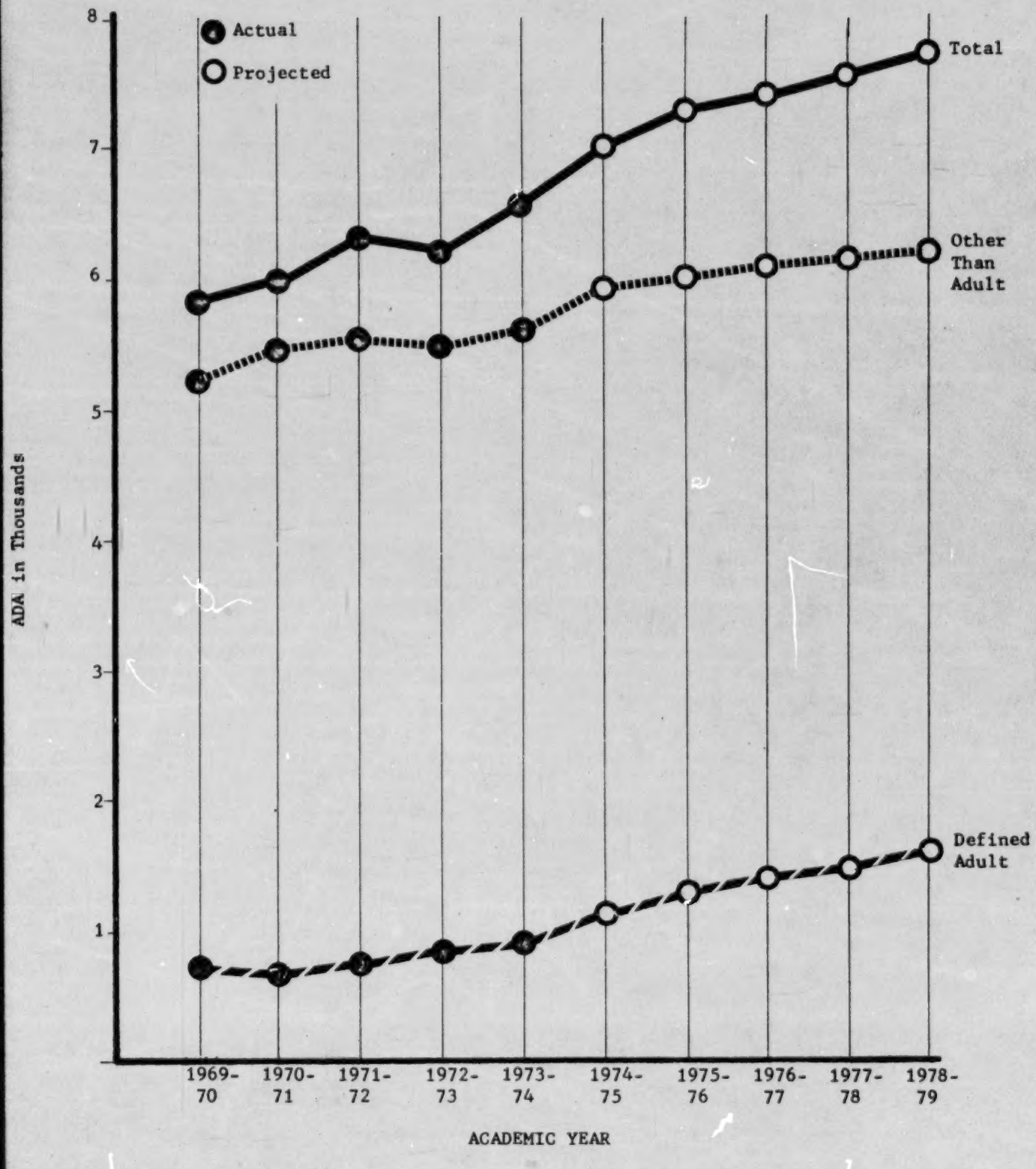
	OTA*		DA**		TOTAL	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	6134	0.5	1571	7.2	7705	1.8
1977-78	6105	0.7	1465	8.5	7570	2.2
1976-77	6060	0.9	1350	10.1	7410	2.5
1975-76	6005	1.8	1226	11.0	7231	3.3
1974-75	5897	5.2	1105	19.1	7002	7.2
Actual						
1973-74	5606	4.4	928	13.9	6534	5.6
1972-73	5370	-4.3	815	13.8	6185	- 2.2
1971-72	5609	3.4	716	6.2	6325	3.7
1970-71	5423	4.5	674	- 4.3	6097	3.4
1969-70	5192		704		5896	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles Harbor College



NORTH VALLEY COLLEGE

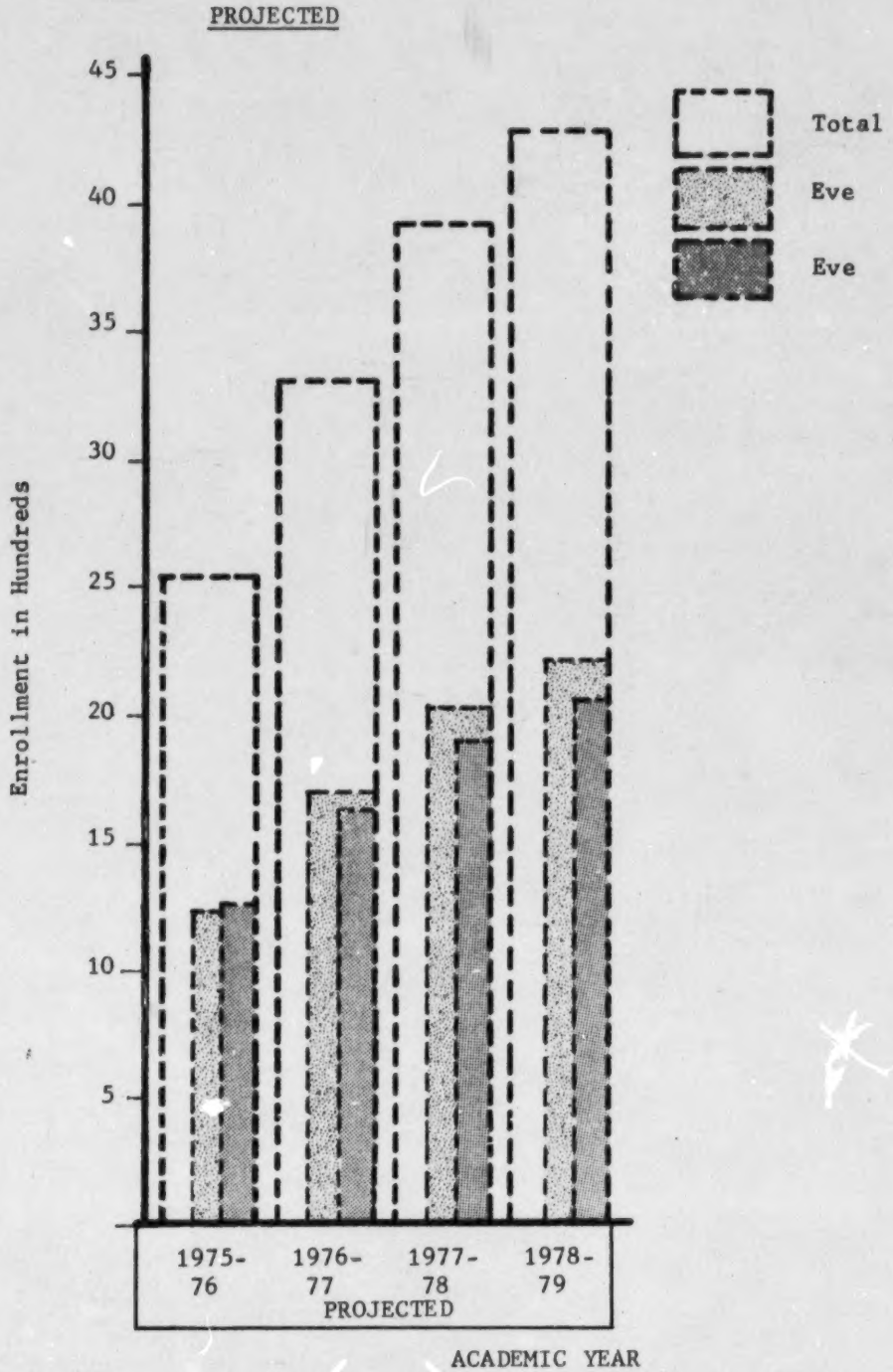
The campus at North Valley is slated for opening in Spring 1975. Because it is a new school, and thus no past or current trends exist on which to base projections, we anticipate enrollment trends similar to those that existed following the opening of Southwest and West. It is anticipated on this basis that North will have an initial Fall 1975 enrollment of 2,584 and that the enrollment will increase 65.9% to a total of 4,287 by 1978-79.

Table XII

NORTH VALLEY ENROLLMENT

	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
Projected						
1978-79	2222	8.5	2065	8.6	4287	8.6
1977-78	2047	19.0	1902	19.0	3949	19.0
1976-77	1720	33.6	1598	23.2	3318	28.4
1975-76	1287	- -	1297	- -	2584	- -
1974-75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actual						
1973-74	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972-73	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971-72	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970-71	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969-70	0	0	0	0	0	0

Enrollment
North Valley College



NORTH VALLEY COLLEGE

TABLE XIII

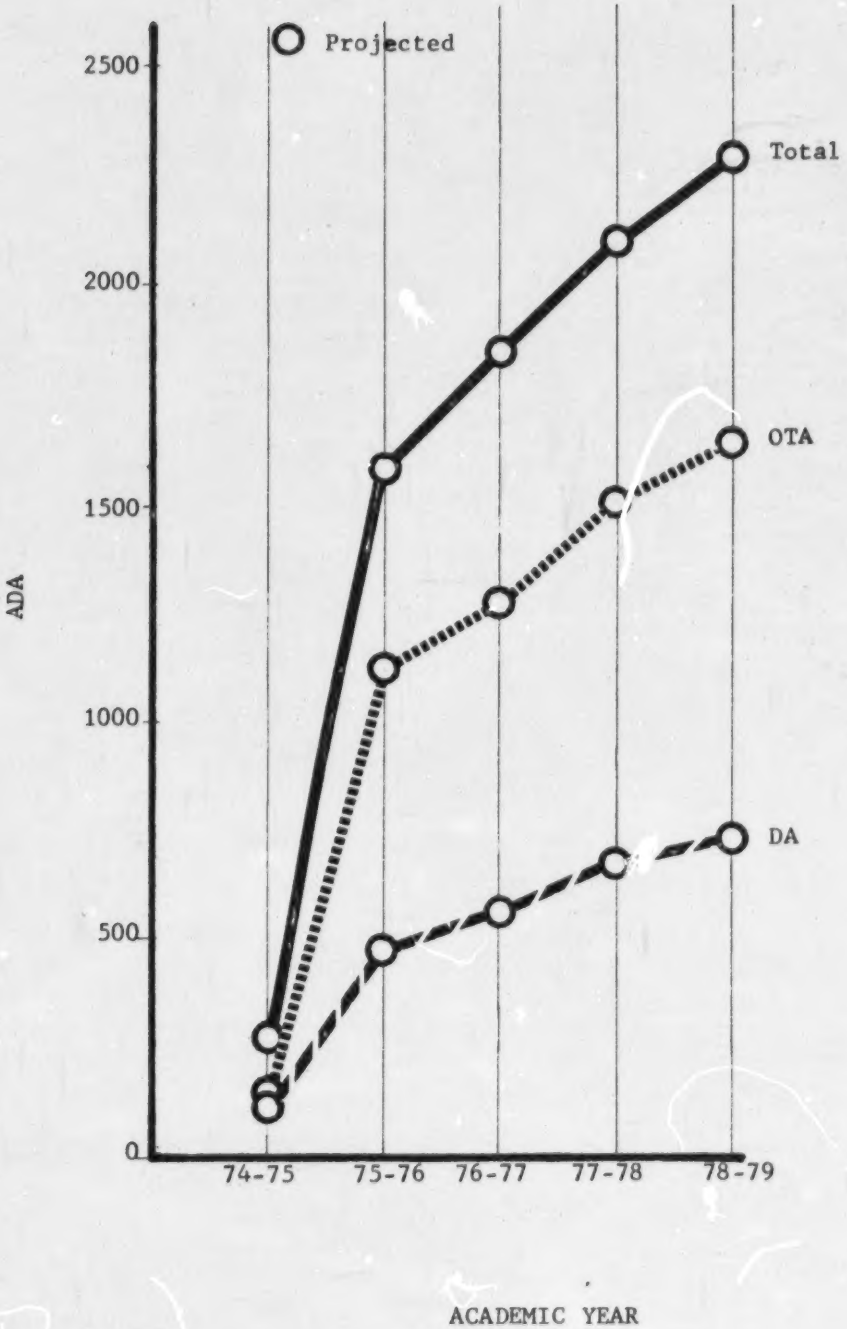
TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

	-----OTA*------		-----DA**------		----TOTAL-----	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	1650	8.6	726	8.5	2376	8.5
1977-78	1520	18.9	669	19.0	2189	19.0
1976-77	1278	14.4	562	19.3	1840	15.9
1975-76	1117	602.5	471	292.5	1588	469.2
1974-75	159	0.0	120	0.0	279	
Actual						
1973-74	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1972-73	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1971-72	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1970-71	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1969-70	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance
North Valley College



PIERCE COLLEGE

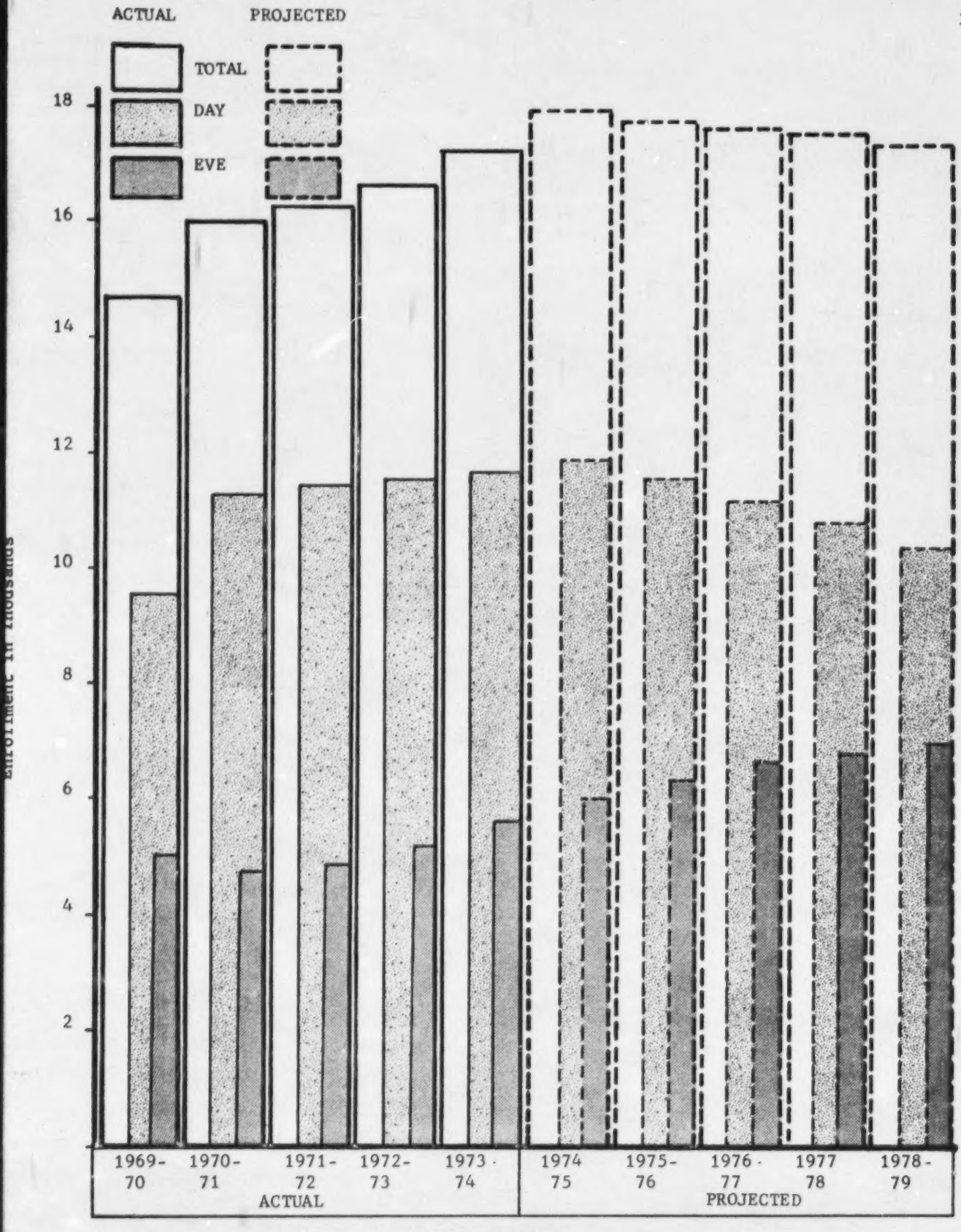
It is projected that Los Angeles Pierce College, unlike most other District Colleges, will show small decreases in enrollment during the next five years. The projected 1978-79 enrollment of 17,879 is a decrease of 0.2% from the current 1973-74 enrollment of 17,335. This projected decrease is based on the anticipated loss of prospective students to the North Valley campus. Enrollment trends of the various component groups, however, will be similar to those for the entire District.

TABLE XIV

Pierce College Enrollment

	-----Day------		---Evening-----		---Total----	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	10631	-3.8	6941	2.6	17302	-1.3
1977-78	10765	-3.1	6762	3.3	17527	-.7
1976-77	11106	-2.4	6549	4.0	17655	-.6
1975-76	11406	-3.5	6300	4.6	17766	.8
1974-75	11885	1.7	6023	6.7	17908	3.3
Actual						
1973-74	11691	1.9	5644	7.1	17335	3.5
1972-73	11474	0.6	5269	7.4	16743	2.6
1971-72	11409	1.9	4908	2.1	16317	2.0
1970-71	11193	17.5	4807	-5.6	16000	9.5
1969-70	9523	6.5	5094	-1.8	14617	3.5

Los Angeles Pierce College



PIERCE COLLEGE

TABLE XV

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

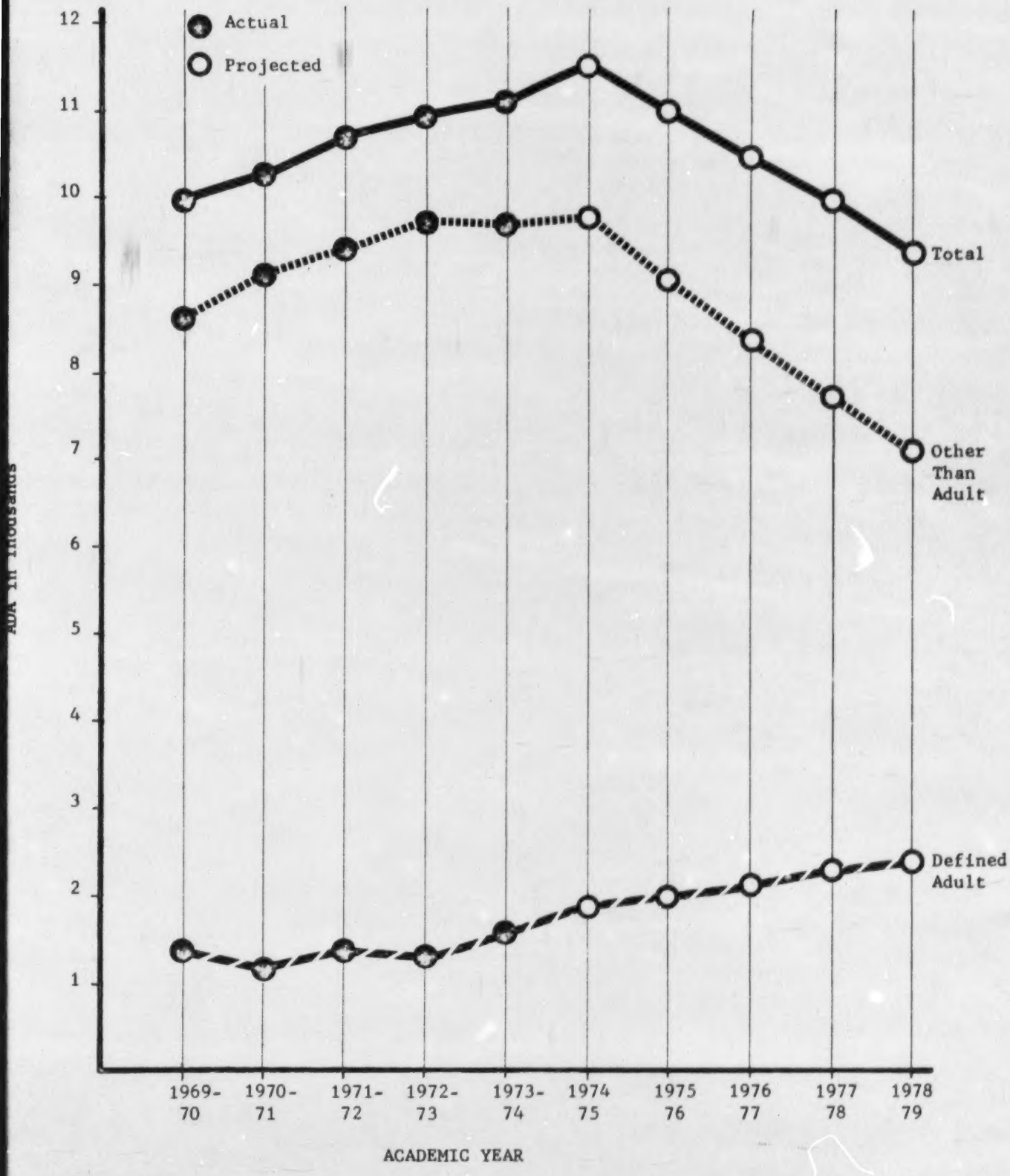
	-----OTA-------		-----DA--------		----TOTAL------	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	7093	-8.0	2341	5.2	9434	-5.0
1977-78	7709	-8.0	2226	4.7	9935	-5.4
1976-77	8378	-7.3	2126	7.7	10504	-4.6
1975-76	9035	-7.0	1975	8.6	11010	-4.6
1974-75	9720	1.1	1819	14.8	11539	3.1
Actual						
1973-74	9614	-0.4	1584	23.6	11198	2.4
1972-73	9653	2.6	1282	- 1.6	10935	2.0
1971-72	9413	3.1	1303	11.9	10716	4.1
1970-71	9126	5.7	1164	-12.1	10290	3.3
1969-70	8635		1325		9960	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles Pierce College



SOUTHWEST COLLEGE

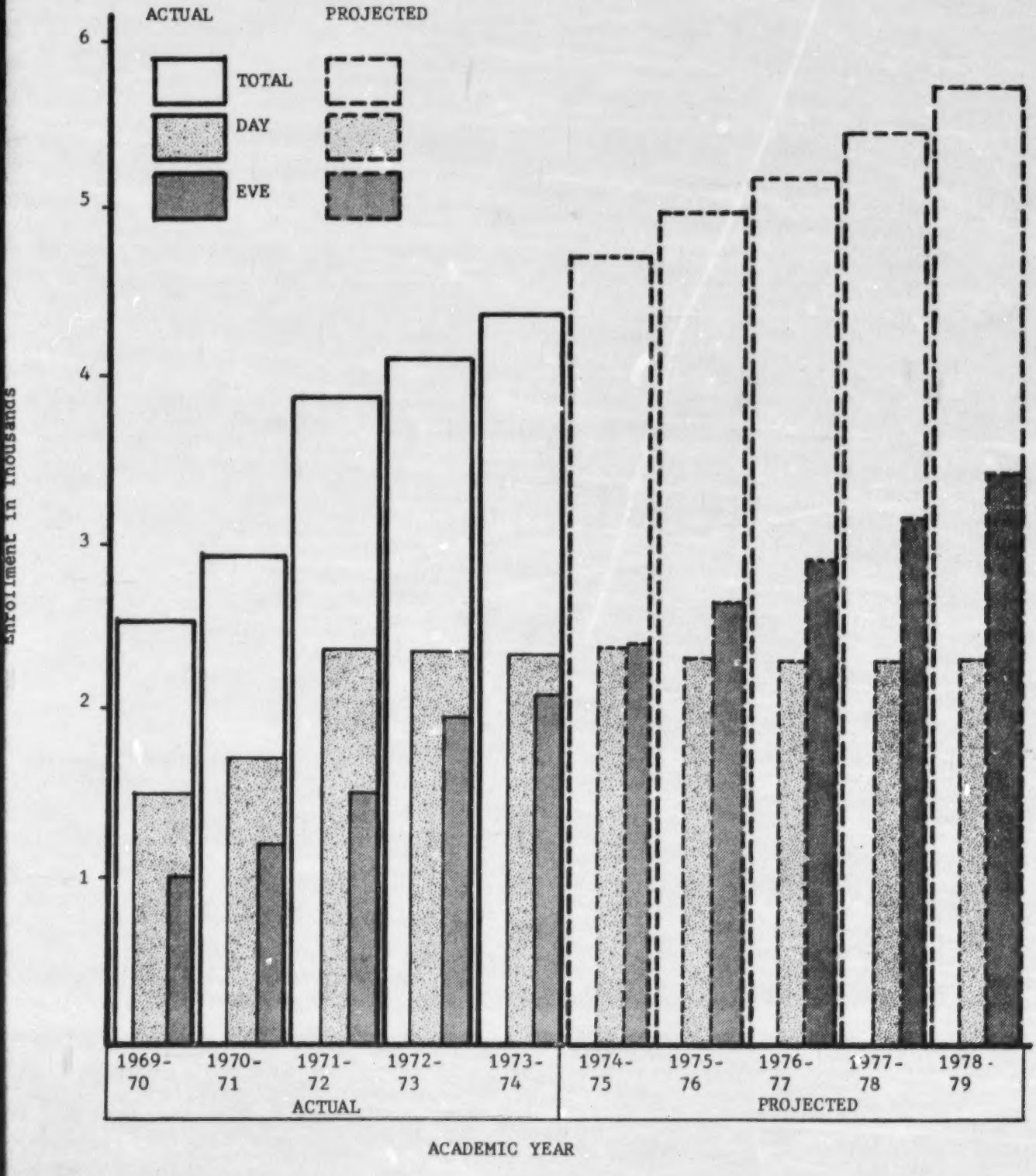
The 1978-79 enrollment at Los Angeles Southwest College is projected to be 5,696, a 29.8% increase over the 1973-74 enrollment of 4,387. This substantial increase at Southwest assumes that improved facilities are constructed on the campus. Notable changes in enrollment components are the rapid increase of female and evening students.

TABLE XVI

Southwest College Enrollment

	-----Day-------		---Evening----		---Total------	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	2294	1.0	3402	7.8	5696	4.9
1977-78	2272	0.0	3157	9.0	5429	4.9
1976-77	2280	1.0	2896	9.8	5176	4.8
1975-76	2302	1.6	2638	11.9	4940	5.2
1974-75	2340	1.1	2357	13.8	4697	7.1
Actual						
1973-74	2315	.7	2072	18.1	4387	7.3
1972-73	2332	-1.2	1755	17.2	4087	5.9
1971-72	2360	35.2	1498	25.4	3858	31.2
1970-71	1745	15.1	1195	18.4	2940	16.4
1967-70	1516	-4.2	1009	5.7	2525	-0.5

Enrollment
Los Angeles Southwest College



SOUTHWEST COLLEGE

TABLE XVII

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

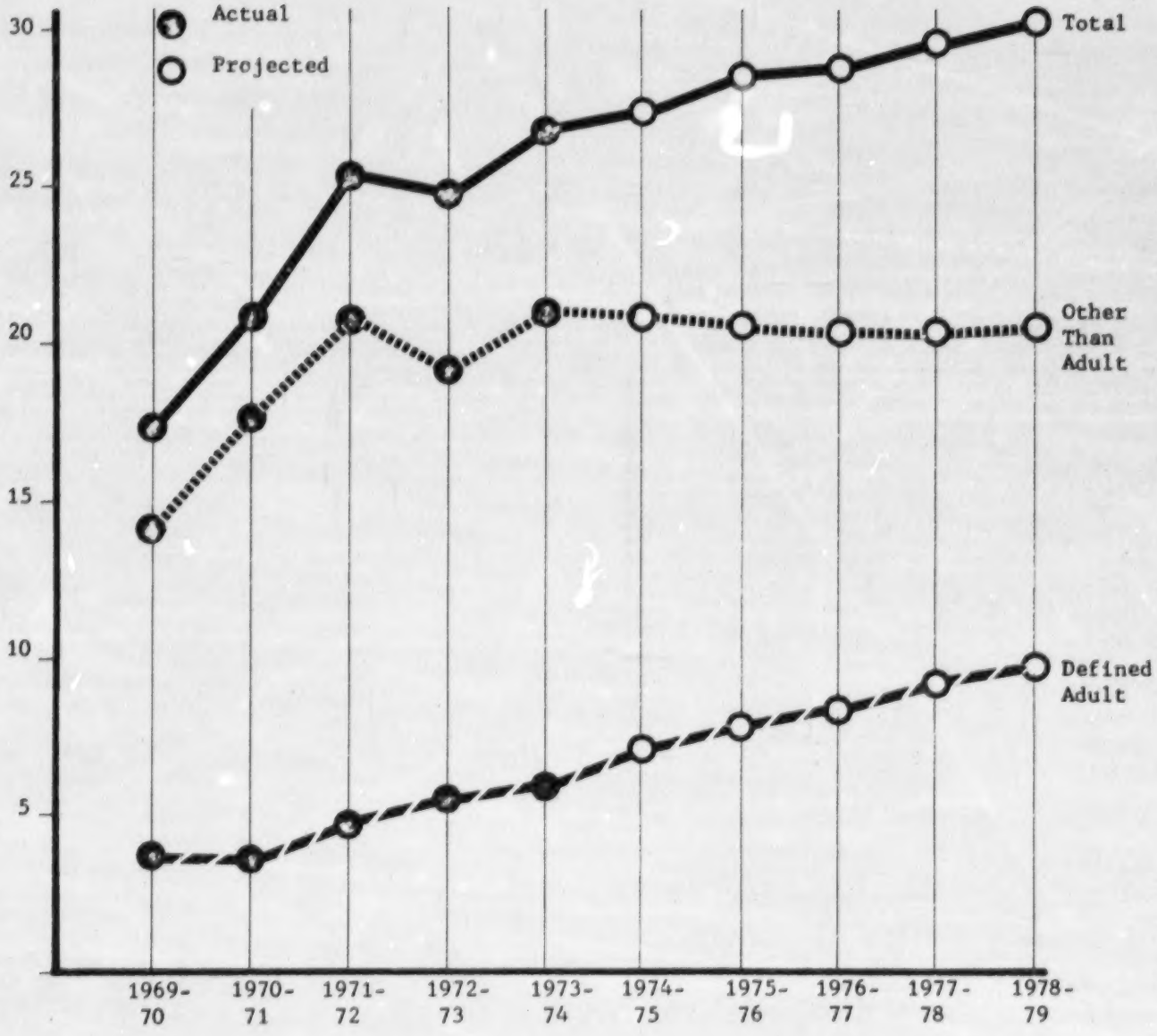
	* ----OTA------		** ------DA-------		----TOTAL-----	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	2041	0.6	969	7.2	3010	2.7
1977-78	2028	0.1	904	8.0	2932	2.4
1976-77	2026	-1.5	837	9.0	2863	1.3
1975-76	2058	-1.3	768	10.0	2826	1.6
1974-75	2085	-0.3	698	20.8	2783	4.3
Actual						
1973-74	2091	9.2	578	8.2	2669	9.0
1972-73	1915	-7.5	534	15.3	2449	-3.3
1971-72	2071	19.2	463	30.8	2534	21.1
1970-71	1738	22.4	354	- 2.2	2092	17.4
1969-70	1420		362		1782	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles Southwest College



TRADE-TECH COLLEGE

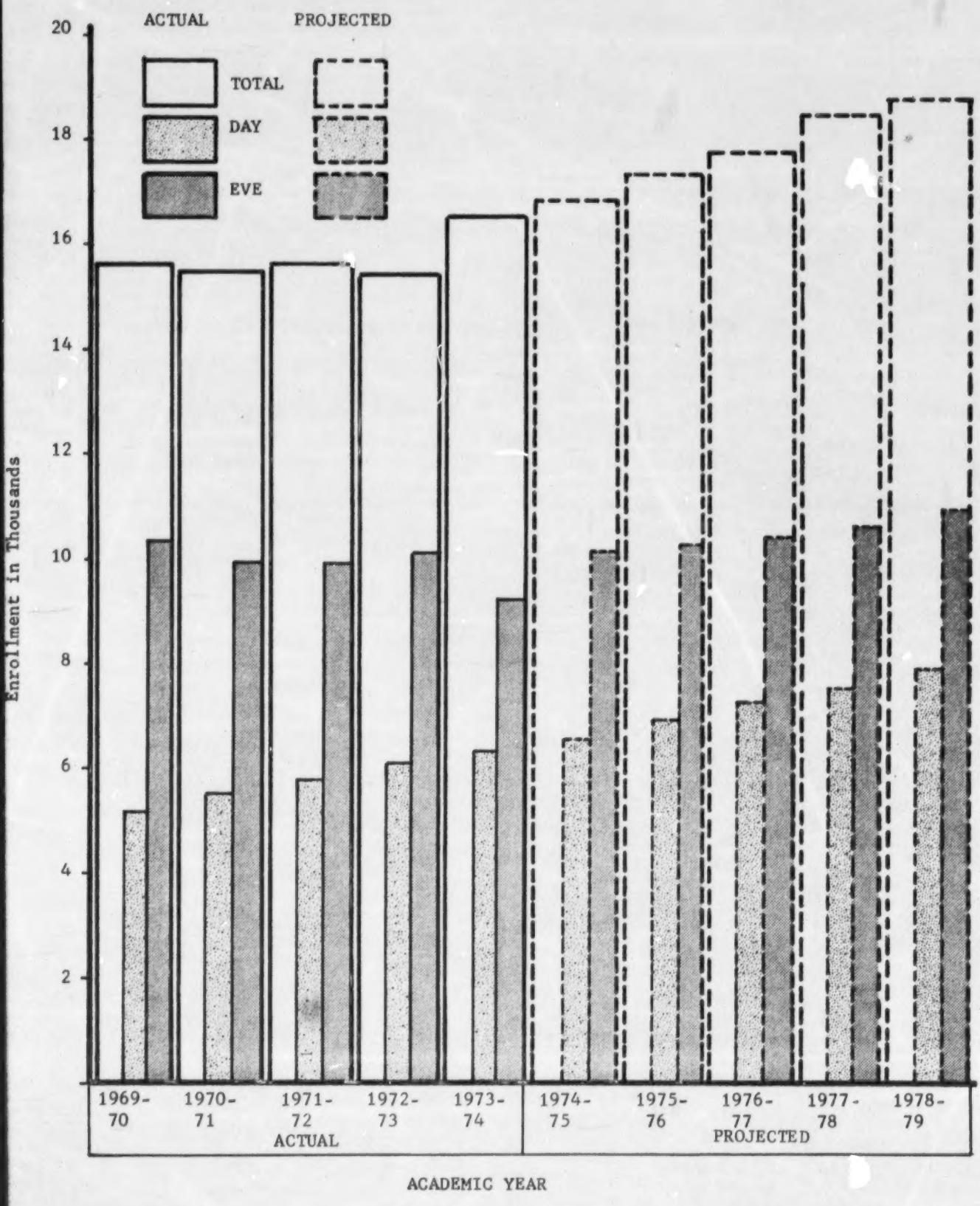
The projected enrollment trends at Los Angeles Trade-Tech College are quite different from those of the District as a whole in that enrollment is expected to increase at a steady rather than at a declining rate. The projected 1978-79 enrollment of 18,834 represents a 14.0% increase over the 1973-74 figure of 16,524. Other distinct features of Trade-Tech's future enrollment are increasing day enrollment, increasing enrollment of students under 21 years of age, and a constant ratio of male-female enrollment.

TABLE XVIII

Trade-Tech College Enrollment

Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	7887	3.5	10947	2.4	18834	2.9
1977-78	7622	4.0	10686	2.1	18308	2.9
1976-77	7330	4.8	10464	1.8	17794	3.0
1975-76	6991	5.4	10282	1.7	17273	3.2
1974-75	6635	4.7	10107	-0.8	16742	1.3
Actual						
1973-74	6338	4.0	10186	10.1	16524	7.7
1972-73	6094	5.4	9251	-6.2	15345	-1.9
1971-72	5784	4.5	9861	-0.4	15645	1.4
1970-71	5537	3.1	9896	-4.1	15433	-1.6
1969-70	5368	10.6	10320	10.2	15688	10.3

Enrollment
Los Angeles Trade Technical College



TRADE-TECH COLLEGE

TABLE XIX

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

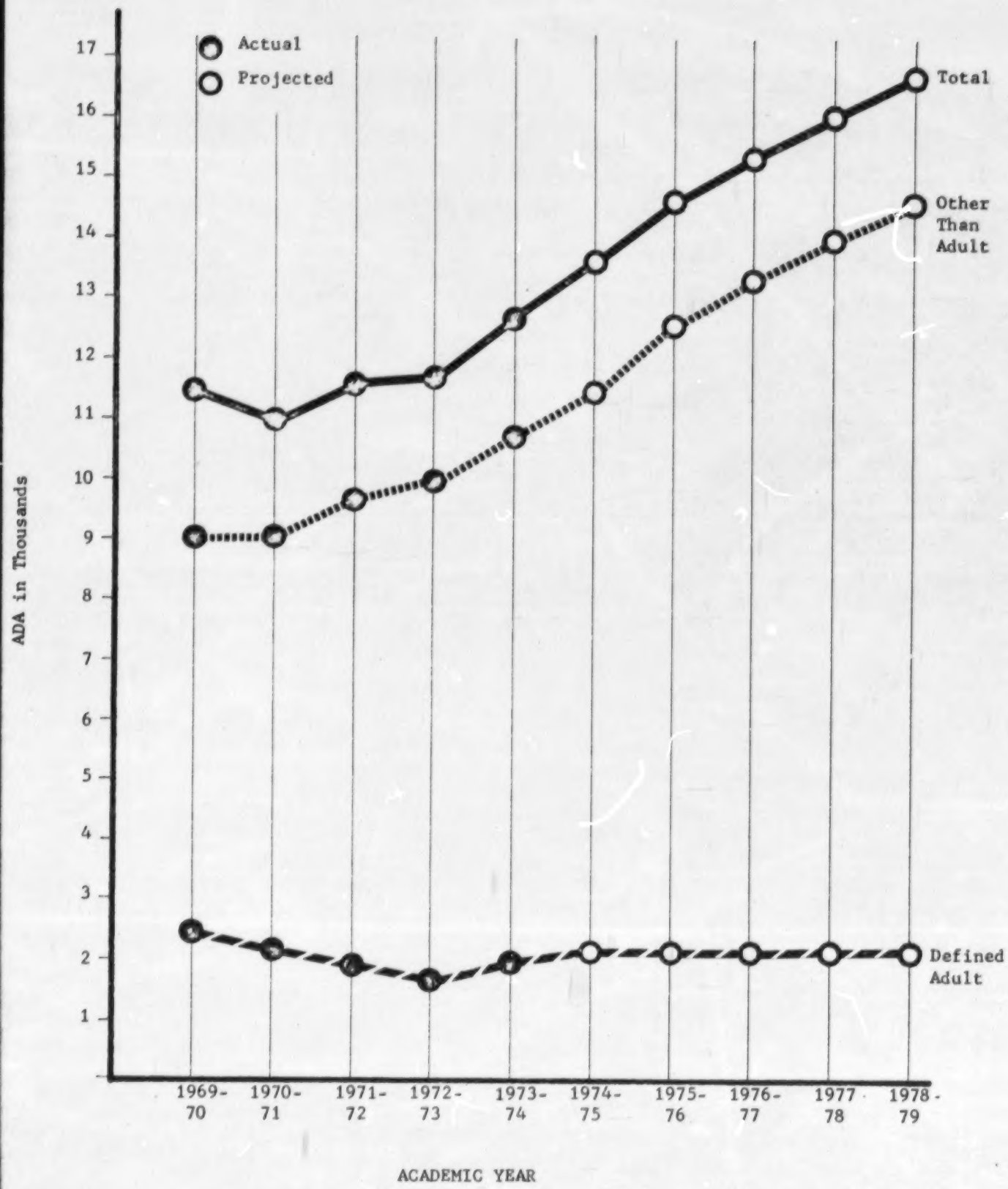
	OTA*		DA**		TOTAL	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	14573	4.5	2064	0.3	16637	3.9
1977-78	13951	5.3	2058	- 0.8	16009	4.5
1976-77	13244	6.0	2075	- 1.2	15319	5.0
1975-76	12492	8.9	2101	- 1.4	14593	7.3
1974-75	11475	6.8	2132	13.5	13607	7.8
Actual						
1973-74	10746	7.5	1878	12.2	12624	8.4
1972-73	9995	3.1	1674	- 9.7	11649	0.9
1971-72	9696	8.1	1854	-10.9	11550	4.6
1970-71	8967	0.1	2080	-15.9	11047	-3.3
1969-70	8955		2473		11428	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles Trade Technical College



VALLEY COLLEGE

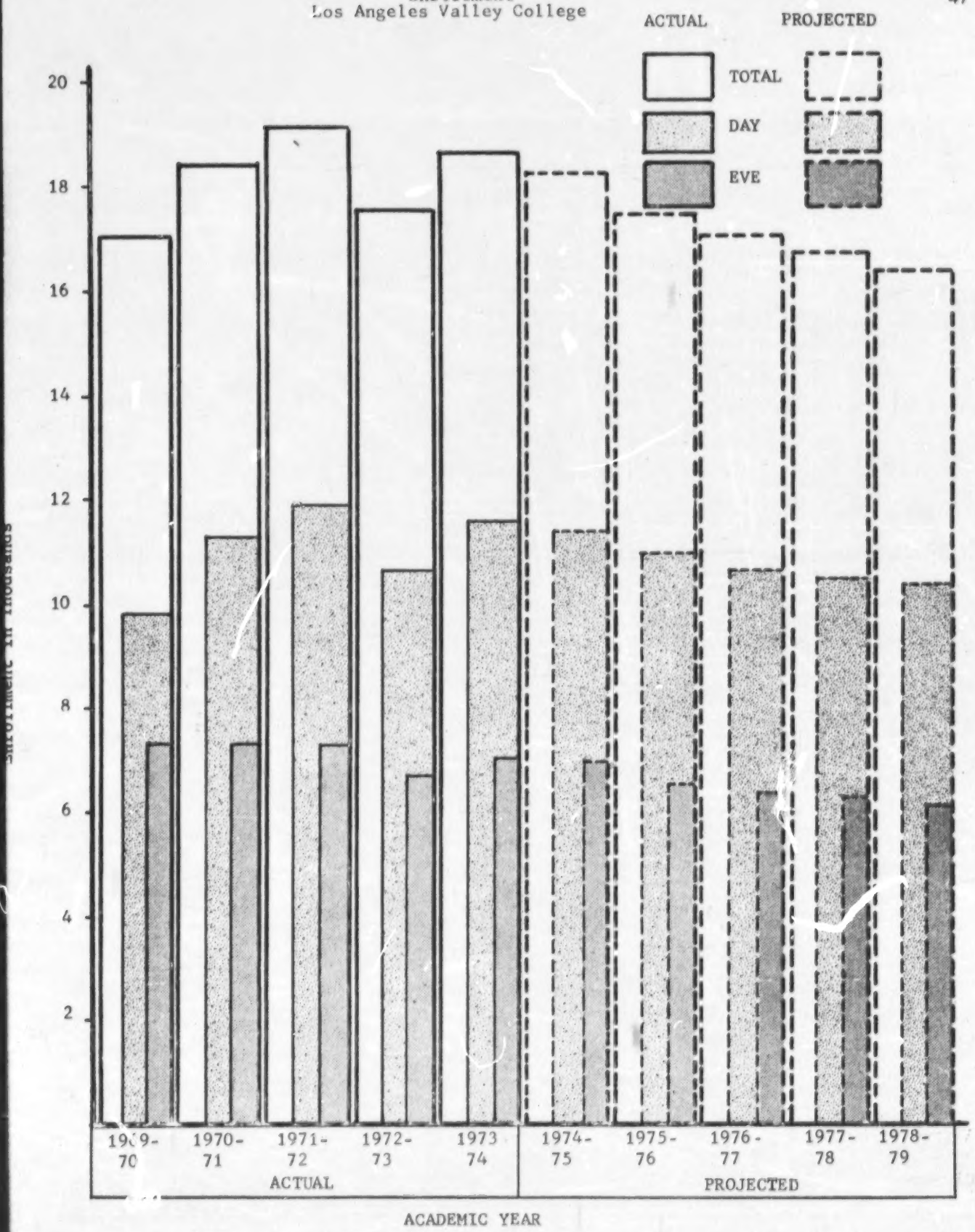
The projected 1978-79 enrollment of 16,417 at Los Angeles Valley College represents a drop of 11.8% from the 1973-74 figure of 18,609. This drop in enrollment is anticipated because: (1) there are fewer people in the area who will be graduating from high schools in the next five years, and (2) the North Valley campus will attract prospective students away from Valley College. Aside from this deviation, trends in the enrollment of component groups are characteristic of the entire District.

TABLE XX

Valley College Enrollment

	----Day------		----Evening-----		---Total-----	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	10343	-1.2	6074	-2.5	16417	-1.7
1977-78	10473	-2.1	6230	-2.2	16703	-2.1
1976-77	10697	-2.0	6370	-2.3	17067	-2.1
1975-76	10912	-3.4	6518	-6.1	17430	-4.4
1974-75	11299	-2.0	6941	-1.9	18240	-2.0
Actual						
1973-74	11532	+7.9	7077	+4.6	18609	+6.6
1972-73	10690	-9.8	6767	-6.2	17457	-8.4
1971-72	11848	5.3	7218	-0.2	19066	3.2
1970-71	11251	14.9	7230	-0.1	18481	8.5
1969-70	9791	-1.4	7237	-10.8	17028	-5.6

Enrollment
Los Angeles Valley College



VALLEY COLLEGE

TABLE XXI

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

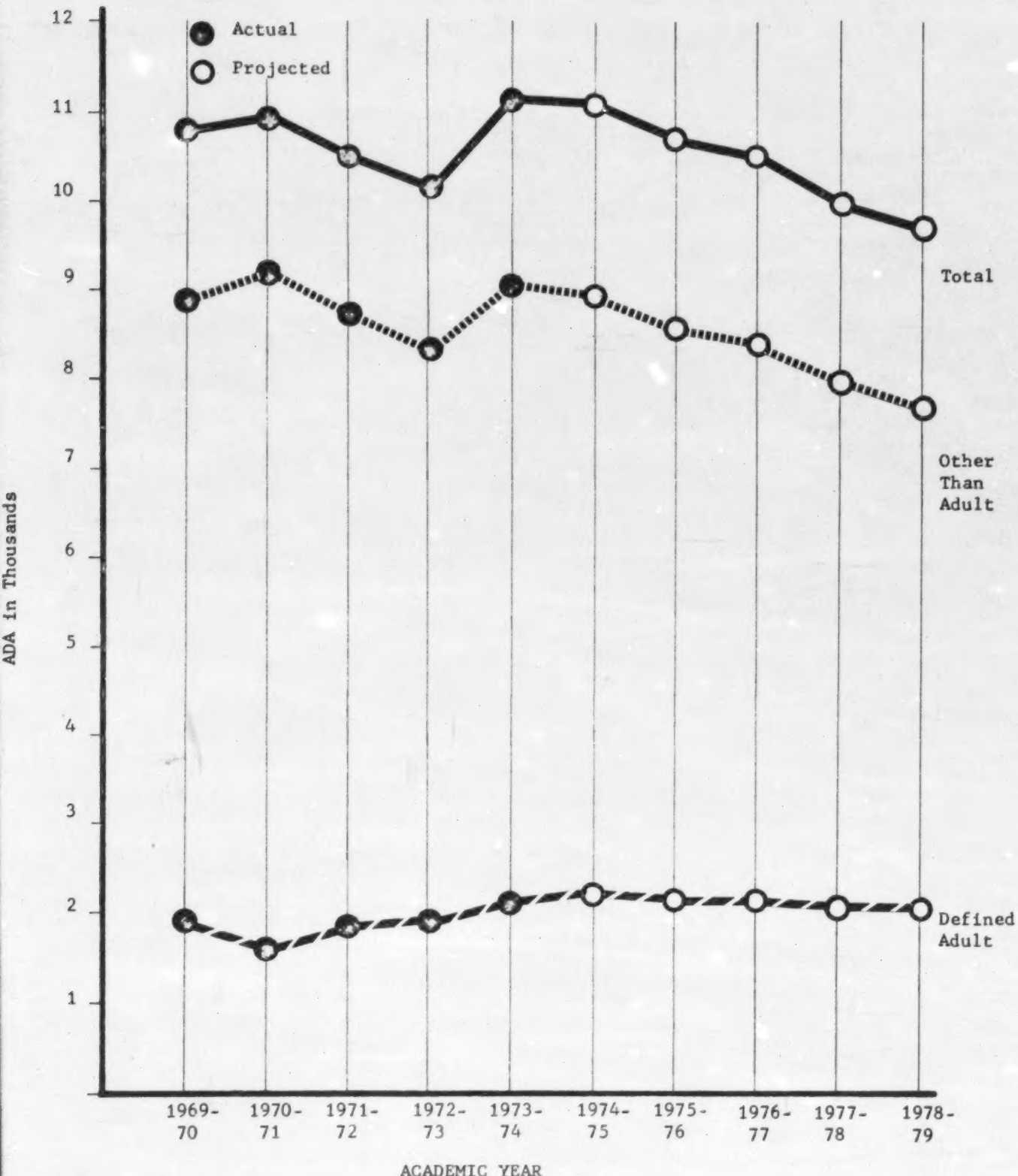
	OTA*		DA**		TOTAL	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	7699	- 3.4	2008	0.3	9707	- 2.6
1977-78	7967	- 4.6	2001	- 6.3	9968	- 4.9
1976-77	8350	- 2.5	2136	0.1	10486	- 2.0
1975-76	8564	- 3.8	2135	- 3.3	10699	- 3.7
1974-75	8901	- 1.6	2207	4.5	11108	- 0.5
Actual						
1973-74	9048	8.7	2112	12.9	11160	9.4
1972-73	8326	- 4.5	1871	4.4	10197	- 2.9
1971-72	8715	- 5.8	1792	8.9	10507	- 3.5
1970-71	9248	3.8	1646	-12.4	10894	1.0
1969-70	8907		1879		10786	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Los Angeles Valley College



WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE

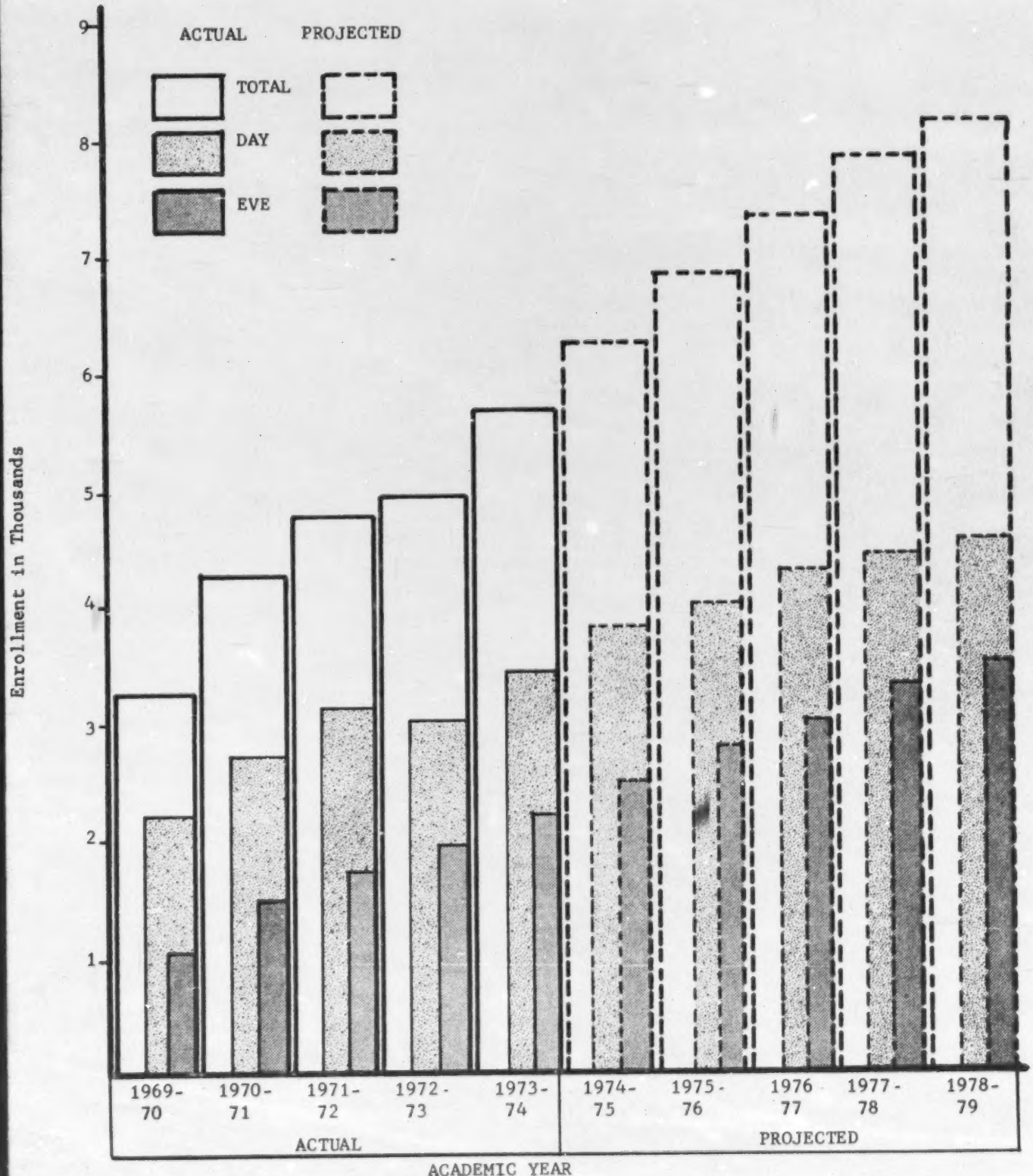
The projected 1978-79 enrollment of 8,153 at West Los Angeles College represents a 43.0% increase from the 1973-74 enrollment of 5,700. This will be the greatest percent increase of the established colleges in the District. A large increase is predicted because of the anticipated reduction of Santa Monica City College permit zones. Unlike the rest of the District, enrollment of students under 21 years of age is projected to increase. Other notable trends affecting enrollment components are the very rapid increase in female and evening students.

TABLE XXII

West Los Angeles College Enrollment

	-----Day------		---Evening---		---Total----	
Projected	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
1978-79	4627	3.2	3526	6.8	8153	4.7
1977-78	4483	4.7	3302	8.0	7785	6.1
1976-77	4282	6.3	3058	9.8	7340	7.7
1975-76	4029	5.6	2785	11.2	6814	8.4
1974-75	3779	8.4	2505	13.1	6284	10.2
Actual						
1973-74	3486	14.9	2214	13.1	5700	15.1
1972-73	3034	-2.7	1920	12.0	4954	2.5
1971-72	3117	12.0	1715	17.9	4832	14.0
1970-71	2784	26.0	1455	35.7	4239	29.2
1969-70	2210	100.0	1072	100.0	3282	100.0

Enrollment
West Los Angeles College



WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE

TABLE XXIII

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

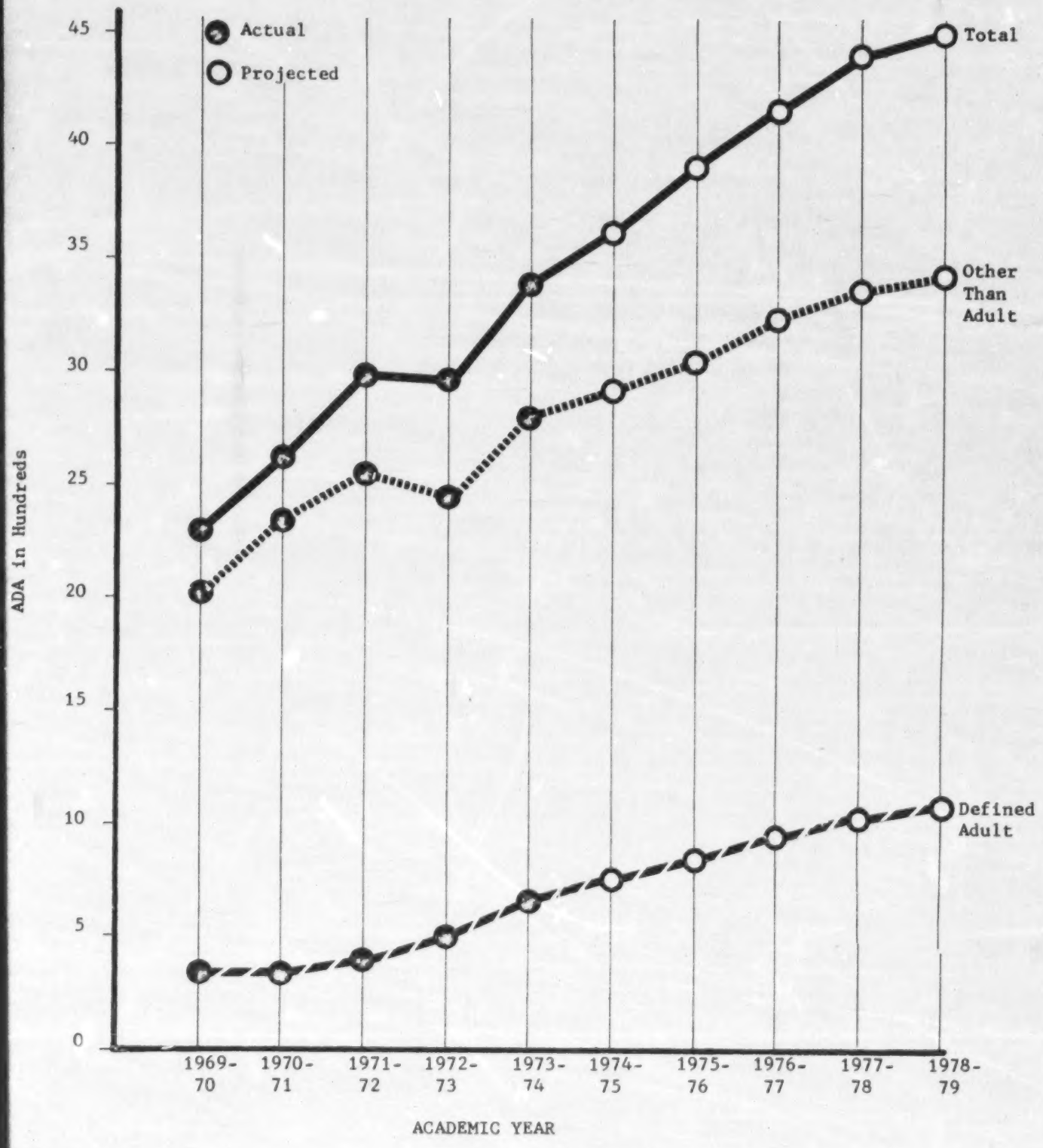
	-----OTA*------		-----DA**------		-----TOTAL-----	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	3401	2.0	1087	7.6	4488	3.3
1977-78	3336	3.5	1010	8.8	4346	4.7
1976-77	3222	5.0	928	10.9	4150	6.3
1975-76	3068	5.6	837	12.8	3905	7.0
1974-75	2906	3.8	742	26.0	3648	7.6
Actual						
1973-74	2800	15.3	589	19.7	3389	16.1
1972-73	2428	- 6.3	492	32.3	2920	- 1.4
1971-72	2591	11.1	372	27.4	2963	12.9
1970-71	2333	16.4	292	- 3.6	2625	13.7
1969-70	2005		303		2308	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

West Los Angeles College



INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION

An enrollment projection beyond 1974-75 is difficult to make for Instructional Television because enrollment fluctuates so greatly depending upon the courses offered, presentation time, and other factors. Since definite time slots and courses have not been planned for the ITV program beyond next year, we can only predict enrollment for one year. The 1974-75 ITV enrollment is predicted to be 1,263, a 22.5% increase from the 1973-74 figure of 979.

TABLE XXIV

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION ENROLLMENT

	----Day-----		----Evening-----		----Total	
	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.	Enr.	%Chg.
Projected						
1978-79	1263	0	0	0	1263	0
1977-78	1263	0	0	0	1263	0
1976-77	1263	0	0	0	1263	0
1975-76	1263	0	0	0	1263	0
1974-75	1263	22.5	0	0	1263	22.5
Actual						
1973-74	979	-22.5	0	0	979	-22.5
1972-73	1263	-24.3	0	0	1263	-24.3
1971-72	1016	0	0	0	1016	0
1970-71	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969-70	0	0	0	0	0	0

Enrollment
Instructional Television

ITV

TABLE XXV

TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

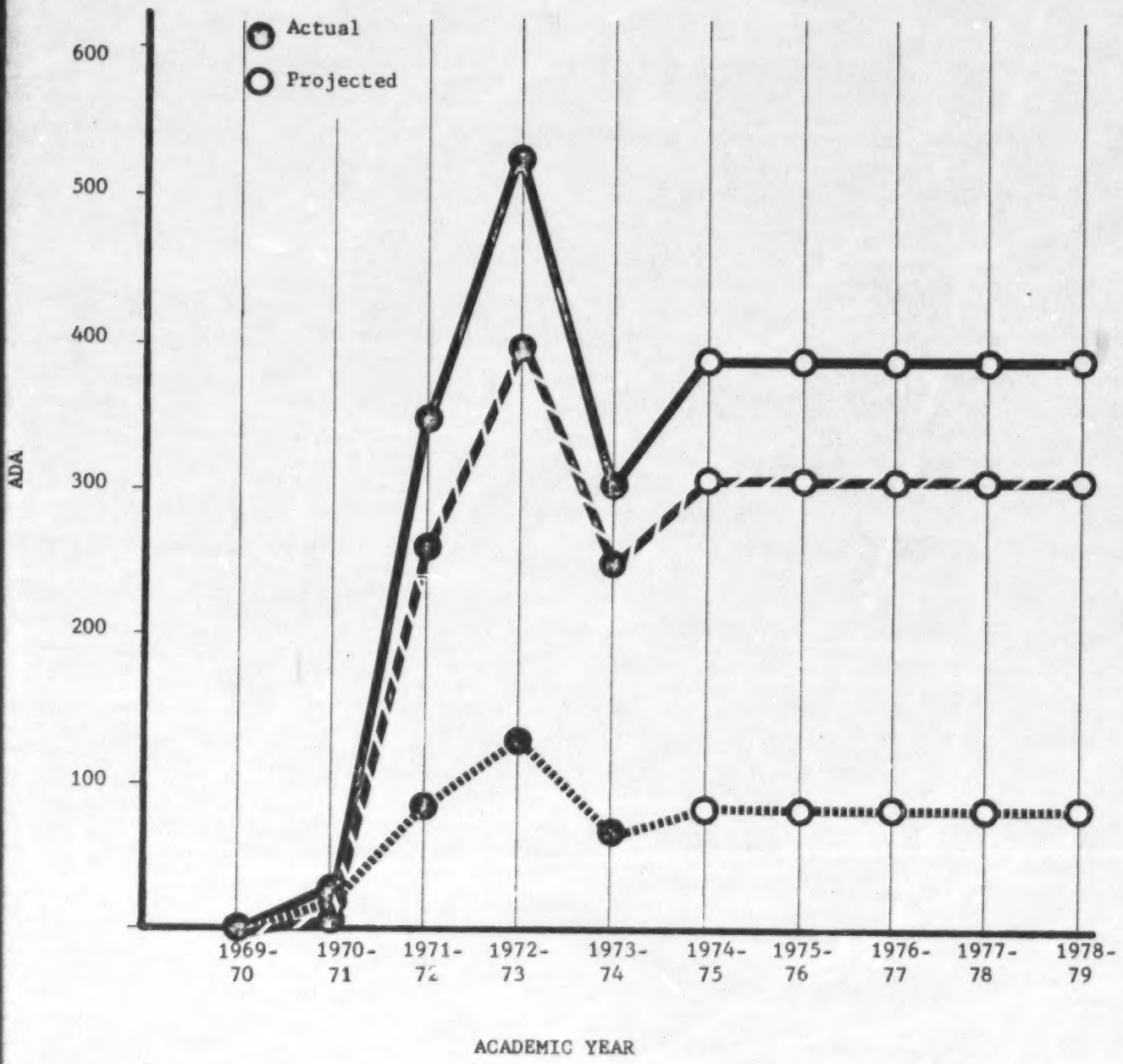
	* OTA		** DA		TOTAL	
Projected	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.	ADA	%Chg.
1978-79	80	0.0	310	0.0	390	0.0
1977-78	80	0.0	310	0.0	390	0.0
1976-77	80	0.0	310	0.0	390	0.0
1975-76	80	0.0	310	0.0	390	0.0
1974-75	80	27.0	310	27.6	390	27.5
Actual						
1973-74	63	-51.2	243	-38.8	306	-41.8
1972-73	129	59.3	397	50.4	526	52.5
1971-72	81	326.3	264	5180.0	345	1337.5
1970-71	19	0.0	5	0.0	24	0.0
1969-70	0		0		0	

* Other Than Defined Adult

** Defined Adult

Average Daily Attendance

Instructional Television



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